W Baldwin 150 5th Av

Zion's Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1899

AFTERWARDS

GOD laid a Burden on me when I came
To man's estate. At first I took it sore,
And grieved because my freedom was no more,
And wrought unwillingly. Ah, me! the shame,
The blindness of it! Afterwards I saw
The blessedness, the crown, of duty's law.

Then Disappointment came, and I rebelled
And thought it God's unkindness. Day by day
I wept, because my will was not God's way,
And childish, bitter thoughts within me welled.
But afterwards, O Father! when I had
Life's best through that refusal, I was glad.

And last, and bitterest of all, came Grief.
Then was I sure that God had struck in wrath.
How deep the night that closed about my path —
No gleam of hope, no comfort, no relief!
But light was in the gloom, though I was blind;
I see it now — all life transformed, refined.

So I have learned to bide God's purpose. Sure
Am I He doeth naught for us amiss.
Pain is His shadow when He stoops to kiss,
And sorrow is His fire to make us pure.
O Father! by Thy very fatherhood,
We do believe Thou sendest naught but good!

Written for Zion's Herald by

James Buckham

DRAWN FROM THE PORTRAIT OF CROMWELL BY SAMUEL COOPER, IN SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

CAN you tell, offhand, in just what century Cromwell was born? Can you even tell how he died?

Reading history is delightful when it can be taken as a recreation. The Century Magazine has printed some of the greatest histories of our time, and in 1900 it will follow them with a superbly illustrated life of Oliver Cromwell, written by the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., than whom there is no one more competent to treat Cromwell in the spirit of the end of the nineteenth century. Mr. Morley is the authorized biographer of Gladstone, and his work as a historian is well known.

The illustrations of the history will be remarkable. Besides original drawings by well-known artists, there will be valuable unpublished portraits, permission to reproduce which has been given by Her Majesty the Queen, and by the owners of some of the most famous collections in Europe.

Why not make this your serious reading for 1900, remembering, too, that it is only one of scores of good things in The Century?

Begin your subscription with November.

The November Century

in which the Cromwell history opens, is one of the most beautiful numbers of a magazine ever issued, **printed in colors,** the cover designed by Ernest Haskell.

It contains the first instalment of **"The Biography of a Grizzly,"** the most important work of **Ernest Seton-Thompson,** the author of "Wild Animals I Have Known," strikingly illustrated by the author.

"The Autobiography of a Quack," the serial story by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, begins in this issue, a curious psychological study, full of humor and entertainment.

Mark Twain furnishes a chapter from the autobiography which it was said recently he was working on and would hold back for a hundred years.

Captain Joshua Slocum's "Sailing Alone Around the World" is one of the hits of the magazine year. In the November *Century* Captain Slocum describes his call at Juan Fernandez and his visit with the family of Robert Louis Stevenson at Samoa.

Governor Theodore Roosevelt contributes an article on "Military Preparedness and Unpreparedness," and **President Eliot of Harvard** writes of "The Forgotten Millions." There are three unusually strong stories (all of them illustrated), and a most entertaining article, illustrated, on **"Wagner from Behind the Scenes,"** describing "*scenery that acts.*"

Buy it on any news-stand (price 35 cents), or begin a year's subscription with this November number, remitting $4.00 to the publishers, THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York.

Zion's Herald

Volume LXXVII | Boston, Wednesday, November 1, 1899 | Number 44

Zion's Herald

CHARLES PARKHURST, Editor.
GEORGE E. WHITAKER, Publisher

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Price, $2.50 a year, including postage

36 Bromfield St., Boston

All stationed preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized agents for their locality.

India's Cruel Famines

There are no records of famine so appalling as those of India. In 1771 it is estimated that ten million people starved to death in Bengal and Behar. Since that time more than a score of seasons have seen famines more or less widely extended. In 1866 a million people died because of lack of food, and two years later the famine carried off four million. Again, in 1877, as many more were swept away, and while people were dying by tens of thousands every day, Calcutta was exporting wheat at a price which placed it beyond the reach of the starving millions. The enormous population — which has increased more than twelve million under British rule — and the fickleness of the monsoons from the Indian Ocean, which bring the rain, are the two chief causes of famine. It is only three years since we read of the terrible ravages of hunger in India, and now 350,000 square miles of territory, with a population of 30,000,000, are stricken with famine. Fortunately the food supplies of Burmah and Bengal are sufficient for the needs of the famine district, and a well-organized system of governmental and philantbropic relief will materially mitigate the sufferings of the people. Public improvements have been undertaken to give employment to those who can raise nothing in this time of drought, and arrangements are being made to offer small loans for a short time. There are now about 250,000 who are obliged to depend on the doles of either the Government or the philanthropists.

Archbishop Chappelle's Mission

The Pope of Rome having appointed Archbishop Chappelle of New Orleans to look out for the interests of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines, he has announced his intention to proceed to Luzon on the 10th of next month, taking passage on board the transport Sherman. He is quoted as saying that he is going with an earnest desire to assist both the church and the state, and that he will personally investigate all the titles by which the church expects to hold the enormous amount of exceedingly valuable property to which it lays claim, and adds: "I will not countenance the retention of one inch of property which is not now legitimately held" by the church. He has had at least two interviews with President McKinley, and he is quoted as saying that he has a perfect understanding with the President. It will strike a great many people as exceedingly odd that one of those most interested in the retention of large properties should be charged with the sole responsibility of investigating the title, but up to this time no other person has been appointed to make an investigation in behalf of the Government, which succeeded to all the rights which Spain held in these islands at the time of the signing of the treaty of peace. Bishop Potter, of New York, is also on his way to the Philippines, but if he is charged with any responsibility in this matter, it has not been made known. It would be very easy to make serious mistakes in the settlement of the question of property titles, and it would seem to be wise for the President to appoint some one to represent the Government just at this time. We shall hear more of this matter.

Prosperity

Railroads, manufacturers, farmers, and the public generally bear witness that these are times of prosperity. The rapid and marvelous increase in the prices of leading articles of consumption, the wholesale expansion of industrial pursuits, the demands of commerce for more and still more, all indicate a general revival of business. There has been some fear lest we were overdoing the matter, and there have not been wanting predictions of a panic at an early date — October of the present year was fixed for its beginning by one distinguished political economist. Uninspired prophecy is interesting, but not reliable. The science of political economy is not rich in means for predicting even the immediate future. It inspires a feeling of confidence to learn that one great railroad corporation has contracted for 100,000 tons of steel rails at a price more than double that quoted eighteen months ago; and that another has made arrangements to increase its rolling stock to the extent of something like $15,000,000. The president of this latter corporation is quoted as saying, "We want rolling stock now to make earnings." To add so many million dollars' worth of equipment to roads that are everywhere known as the best equipped in the country can only be justified on the presumption that the signs of the times have been correctly interpreted by those charged with their management. With all this weight of responsibility upon them, with sources of information which are most extensive and reliable, the single fact that the managers are so largely spending money on which returns can only be expected in case of continuous prosperity for two or three years, at least, is most encouraging and important.

Labor's Share

Inquiries of 1,957 establishments employing laborers reveals the fact that since 1895 there has been a very great increase both in the number employed and in the average wages paid. The comparisons were made for the month of March of that year with the same month in 1899. The number of hands employed during the latter month exceeded that of the former by 75,754 — almost forty per cent. The total amount paid out for wages in March, 1895, was $6,398,044.58; while the amount paid in March, 1899, was $9,859,280.38 — an increase of more than fifty-four per cent. The average wages per capita were $33.36 in the one case, and $36.86 in the other — a gain of 10.49 per cent. This shows that for every dollar paid for labor in these establishments in March, 1895, there was paid one dollar and a half for the same month in 1899. It may be claimed, and with some show of reason, that the increase in wages is not equal to the increased profits which have accrued to manufacturers; but the fact that nearly forty per cent. more persons have employment now than then, is a most ample compensation. The average wage for the last three months shows an increase on the figures given above.

Sulu and Sultan

The latest item cited as showing the good will of the Sultan of Turkey to the United States is to the effect that he assured the Moslems of the Sulu Islands that their faith would not suffer any interference at the hands of the United States, and that his agents were kept at Mecca for several weeks to welcome the Mohammedan pilgrims from all parts of the world and to invoke their aid in restraining the Sulus from taking any part in the insurrection of the Philippines. Another item is that he ordered released quite a large amount of American flour which had been refused admission into Turkey by his customs officials. There is no manner of doubt, if half the reports may be credited, that our present Ambassador to Turkey is one of most successful of all the foreign representatives with which the Sultan has to deal; but it is quite possible to give him credit for inducing the Sultan to promise something more than he means to perform, and just as easy to make out something like a favorable case for the Sultan. How much, or how little, he had to do with affairs in the Sulu Islands will never be known; but it is remembered that his

promises to indemnify the missionary societies for their losses on account of the failure of his officers to protect the property of the citizens of a friendly nation are, as yet, unfulfilled. When he passes over the money which he has promised to pay, it will add very much to the flavor of the stories of his good will.

Postal Receipts and Expenditures

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, the receipts of the Post Office Department amounted to $639,136,899. It is an enormous business, and the increase for the year amounted to $49,155,-817; and yet it was carried on at an actual loss of about six million dollars. The loss is due wholly to the law by which periodicals are carried for one cent a pound, while the cost of carrying is eight times that sum. The British Post Office Department shows a net profit of $17,699,830.35 for the year, and the conveniences it offers the people are at least five times as great as those afforded by our own. There is no more reason why the American people should elect to pay the publishers seven cents on every pound of periodical matter carried than there is for paying seven cents on every bushel of potatoes raised. If the publishers of Sunday newspapers alone would pay the simple cost of carriage, the revenues of the Department would be very much improved; while if all periodicals paid the cost of transportation, we might have free delivery throughout the country and still not have a deficit. The number of post-offices in the United States, on the 30th of June, was 74,384 — an increase of 1,408. In a hundred years the population has increased twenty five fold, while the business of the post-office has increased a thousandfold.

Postal Savings Banks

The 45th annual report of the British Postmaster General shows 7,630,502 depositors in the postal savings banks, with deposits amounting to $599,280,-757.78. The success of this excellent feature is not surprising, for it brings the conveniences of a savings bank to every household in Great Britain. The number of its depositors attests its popularity, and the fact that the average deposit is only $78, shows that it is to the poorer people that this provision appeals most powerfully. In view of the fact that our own savings banks find it such a difficult matter to invest their deposits, it is hard to understand the opposition to postal savings banks in this country.

French Thrift

The introduction of the custom of encouraging school children to save their pennies for deposit in some institution of savings, which has taken place during the last few years in several cities (Bangor, Maine, being one of them), has produced most satisfactory results. In this connection a recent report from our consul at Lyons, France, is interesting. In the common schools there the children deposit with their teachers various amounts from one cent upward, and once a month an agent of some savings bank comes to receive these little hoards. The agent will receive a single cent on deposit and give the tiny investor a small deposit book; but when the amount reaches twenty cents, a larger book is given. To have a "big book" is an ambition early acquired, for it is looked upon as evidence of thrift. Provision is also made for an endowment fund of $1,000 or $2,000 to be paid when the child reaches the age of twenty-one. The children are steady depositors, and the girls are taught to save so that they may be sure of a trousseau when they come to marry. Long before a girl has lost her love for dolls she is depositing her pennies in the school-teacher's hands to provide for the expenses of her marriage portion. There is no better way to teach thrift, and thrift is the one lesson in which American children are sadly deficient.

Uncle Sam's Land Office

The total area of public land still available for settlement in the United States is 570 000,000 acres. Of this amount only 317,000,000 acres have been surveyed; but as that represents a larger area than is comprised in all the New England, Middle and Southern States, there is still room enough for immigrants if they will only quit the cities. There are 71,000,000 acres of unclaimed land in Montana, 61,000,000 in Nevada, and 56,000,000 in New Mexico. Entries for homesteads, during the past year, were made principally in North and South Dakota, Montana and Oregon. There were 113,000 of these entries, covering 9,000,000 acres, and bringing in to the Government $2,-500,000. While the great majority of them were homesteads, there were very large timber and mineral entries, and these do not promise as good returns. It will take many years to dispose of the unoccupied lands, but millions of acres which are included in the inventory are barren wastes which must be irrigated at large expense before they will be of any value.

Improved System of Telegraphy

It is to two Hungarians that we owe the latest apparently successful attempt to marvelously increase the rate of transmitting messages by telegraph. During a recent trial of their improved system it was found possible to send twenty-two words in one second — 1,320 in a minute. This would be at the rate of over 79,000 an hour. It is claimed that 100,000 words may be sent in an hour, but there are difficulties in carrying out such an attempt. While the accounts lack something in the matter of particulars, and the claims include more than most telegraphers are willing to admit, it is stated that it is impossible to explain with anything like accuracy because of the technicalities involved. The claim is that by calling photography to the aid of the electric current, and preparing the message something as music is prepared for automatic musical instruments, the devices for transmission and receiving may be operated rapidly enough to send 100,000 words in a minute. If the claim can be substantiated, messages certainly ought to be cheaper in the United States ere long.

Ohio and its "Golden Rule" Candidate

The latest reports from Ohio indicate that there is considerable doubt as to the result of the coming election. Judged by the doctrine of political probabilities, the Republicans will carry the State, and this is by far the safest prediction that can be made. It is said that the rural communities are Democratic, and as this is the year for the decennial land appraisers to be chosen, the farmers are likely to come out in force. The Democrats have made a magnificent fight with the best organization they have known for many years, but there would be no real ground for thinking they may possibly carry the State were it not for Mayor Jones — "Golden Rule Jones," he is called. The Republicans have given covert support to him in localities where they thought his labor and anti-monopoly doctrines would draw votes from the Democrats, and the Democrats have retaliated in the communities where they believed his former affiliations with the Republican Party would win him votes from his former co-workers. The chairman of the Republican committee predicts that Jones will get 80,000 votes, but another estimate gives him double that number. His support is largely in the cities, and, while many of the newspapers ridicule him and his theories, those who hear him invariably admit that the introduction of the Golden Rule into political affairs will solve seven-eighths of the difficulties that now beset our system of government. Whatever the result, it is no insignificant contribution to the campaign that one of its candidates is so faithfully advocating the principles of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Reaction against Over-confidence

It has been evident from the first that the public was but imperfectly informed as to the actual condition of affairs in South Africa. The censorship enforced is of the most rigorous sort; all that we get in the way of news comes almost wholly from British sources; and there has been some difficulty in following the course of events because of the scant knowledge we have of the locality. The battle of Glencoe was proclaimed as a British victory. This it was, theoretically, but the reports of captured guns were not in accordance with the facts; and the subsequent withdrawal of the British forces and the retreat to Ladysmith — forty miles away — leaving the sick and wounded to the mercies of the enemy, and the news that something like eight hundred of the British have been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, have sadly depressed the exultant feelings in which England indulged a week ago. Had the losses resulted in the victory that was reported, they would have had ample compensation; but now that it has been confessed by the authorities that it was barren of victory, there is much criticism, and the feeling of over confidence has given place to one of depression. The strate-

gic importance of Glencoe may have been overrated, and it is at Ladysmith (not at Glencoe as stated last week) that the British have erected substantial barracks, military offices, hospital accommodations, etc. Every effort will undoubtedly be made to hold this important centre until re-enforcements arrive; but in the meantime the Boers are making a most vigorous fight, and at this moment the immediate advantage is certainly with them. They succeeded in entrapping a considerable number of the British and then swooped down upon them, capturing the whole force, though with immense loss on both sides. Gen. Buller has arrived at Cape Town and he will make all haste to cover the 800 miles which separate him from the field of active fighting.

What Alaska Wants

The memorial to Congress adopted by the recent territorial convention in Alaska asks that provision be made for a delegate to represent the citizens of that part of our possessions, for two additional judges of the district court, for probate judges with an enlarged jurisdiction covering civil and criminal cases, for commissioners to act as justices of the peace, for a civil code and a code of civil procedure, for a general municipal incorporation law, for such modification of the laws relating to mineral lands as will prevent the wholesale appropriation of these lands by a few individuals, and for the education of white children. All these requests are reasonable; but why the educational privileges should be limited to white children, does not appear. We owe it to ourselves, to the people of Alaska, and to Russia, to make better provision for the government of this neglected district.

Philippine Commission Meets

On Monday the Philippine Commission held its first meeting in Washington. Four of the members were present — Admiral Dewey, Col. Denby, President Schurman, and Dean Worcester — and Gen. Otis, the fifth member, will be communicated with by cable from time to time. There is a vast amount of material on hand, each of the members having made copious notes during the time spent in studying the matter. It is impossible to predict the number of days that will be consumed in considering the various subjects of which the Commission will take cognizance, but it is not unlikely that the sittings will be continued till Congress meets. All the sessions will be secret, and nothing will be given out until the Commission has finished its labors.

From the Philippines

Aguinaldo is seeking a cessation of hostilities through certain of his representatives, according to the despatches; but while he talks of peace he keeps his nimble followers on the move, and they advance or retreat with the same impulsiveness which has characterized them from the first. Gen. Lawton's advance guard has established a permanent station north of San Isidro, near Cabanatuan, and three months' provisions are being forwarded by the San Juan River route. There is a report that Aguinaldo is preparing to fall back to Bayambang, which is a considerable distance to the north of Tarlac, his late capital, and that he has about 2,000 insurgents with him. The forces about Cabanatuan are slowly retreating in the same direction, and it is not impossible they will join Aguinaldo. Transports with fresh troops from the United States are arriving at Manila at short intervals, and all the published reports from Gen. Otis make it appear that things are going well. It is agreed that a decisive blow would change the face of things very much, and it is still hoped that the blow will fall soon. Gen. Hughes' troops appear to have broken up the formidable band of robbers who have been threatening Negros, but there is no assurance that they will stay broken up. Like their neighbors on the island of Luzon, they have a habit of gathering themselves together in a very short time, no matter how widely they are scattered.

Friars Make Trouble in Guam

Captain Leary, U. S. N., the naval governor of the island of Guam, has reported to the Navy Department that six of the seven friars on the island have been informed by him that they may have free transportation away from the island, and that he should expect them to avail themselves of the opportunity. In justification of his course he states that these friars have resisted every decree that he has issued, being specially prominent in opposing certain reform measures, and by the most persistent effort have tried to interfere with his administration of the affairs of the island. This course has been taken by them from the conviction that under the new order of things their influence with the natives will be very much lessened, and because of the conviction on their part that the old order was the best for the inhabitants. The sole remaining friar appears to be a man of different type, whose character and reputation commend him as being helpful in the work which the United States has undertaken.

Production of Gold

There have been fears that the war in South Africa would demoralize the money markets of the world, because of the very large amount of gold that has been mined in the Transvaal of late years. It appears from a circular recently issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics that there is no occasion for alarm. In 1898 the production of gold in the Transvaal amounted to $79,213,953; while the rest of the world produced gold to the value of $208,214,647. Taken by themselves the figures do have an ominous look, but it is pointed out that the gold production of the entire world, outside the Transvaal mines, is now double that of the entire world, including the Transvaal mines, ten years ago. The average annual production of gold from 1891 to 1899 was $204,773,555. It will be seen that, with the Transvaal mines closed, the rest of the world is able to produce an amount equal to the average annual production. As the mines are not likely to remain closed more than six months, or a year at the outside, the money market ought not to be seriously disturbed. In this connection it is shown that one-fourth of the gold product of the last four hundred years has been mined within the last fifteen years, and one-half within forty years. Since the discovery of America the total value of the world's gold product is estimated at ten billion dollars.

Events Worth Noting

Vice President Hobart is very dangerously ill at his home in Paterson, N. J.

It is estimated that the inheritance and war taxes on the estate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt will amount to $2,700,000.

Brigadier-General Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., late Military Governor of Porto Rico, died in New York, last Friday, of pneumonia.

Spain has been unsuccessful in her attempt to arrange with her foreign creditors for a reduction of the interest on the national bonds.

On her official trial trip, under unfavorable circumstances, the torpedo boat Dahlgren made 30 05 knots. This is the best record yet made. She was built by the Bath (Me.) Iron Works.

The third battalion of marines is now assembled at New York for duty in Manila; the other two battalions are stationed at Cavite. Col. R. L. Meade has been ordered to command.

The 26th Regiment, which arrived in Manila early last week, has been assigned to duty at Iloilo. The 47th will sail from New York for the Philippines in the transport Thomas.

Gen. Wood has just opened an orphan asylum for the destitute orphans of Cuban soldiers. A hospital was utilized for the purpose which already has accommodations for 200 children, and which is to be enlarged to make room for 700.

Queen Victoria prorogued Parliament, last Friday, until Jan. 15, after thanking its members for their endorsement of the Transvaal war and for providing funds to carry out the plans of the Ministry.

The Vacant Lot Association of Philadelphia reports that on vacant lots which it secured for 288 families there was raised during the past season 4,000 bushels of potatoes and turnips, 10,000 baskets of tomatoes, and large quantities of other vegetables.

Lieut. Brumby, U. S. N., Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant, was presented with a sword at Atlanta, last week; and Rear Admiral Sampson was presented with a sword at Trenton, N. J.

It is reported that the Roman newspaper, *Osservatore Romano*, the recognized organ of the Vatican, was seized by the Italian Government on account of the publication of an article on papal sovereignty which gave offence to the Italian authorities.

ASHAMED

PAUL exhorts Timothy to be "a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." This naturally suggests, by way of contrast, that there are workmen needing to be ashamed. Who are such? The most important work given any man to do is the completing of his own character. He comes into the world without any character at all, simply a bundle of latent energies, a fagot of possibilities, differing from other small animals mainly in the fact that he holds a capacity for marvelous development beyond what they can reach. In the directing of this development, the finishing of the structure of life, each man is his own architect. And the great question for him to settle is: Shall I be a workman the outcome of whose labor will be shame and disgrace, or a workman who will have no need to be thus stigmatized? When he comes to look back, from the impartial vantage ground of eternity, on the edifice he has reared, what will be his sensations? There be some, the prophet tells us, who shall awake "to shame and everlasting contempt." They will despise themselves for having made such a miserable failure of the opportunities of their mortal life. There will be some who will awake "to everlasting life;" theirs "the brightness of the firmament" forever and ever, theirs the hope that "maketh not ashamed." It may be ours if we so elect.

THE DREADED "GRIPPE"

"THE prevalence of the grippe in its worst forms, and the cold stormy weather, and the bad roads, to a very considerable degree interfered with our revival work at the first of the year." Any one looking over the files of our church papers coming to this office would be surprised to see how often the above quotation is essentially repeated, especially in the reports made by the presiding elders at the Annual Conferences.

It is an unquestioned fact that the grippe, for the last ten or fifteen years, has raged from one end of the country to the other, and with special severity in the Northern States. Its after effects are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. If there is a weak organ in any part of the body, the grippe finds it, and clings to it with a most tenacious hold. People are coming to fear this disease more than they do the yellow fever, small-pox or cholera. And yet the average Methodist preacher plans to have his revival work in midwinter, usually commencing with the first week of January. Was there ever such folly as to continue the repetition of this experiment that has so often resulted in absolute failure?

The wise pastor will commence in the spring to make his plans for the fall campaign. He knows very well that September, October and November are the best months in the year for revival work, and he knows that in these months there is less of the grippe than at any other season. He knows that the storms are not so frequent; he knows that the roads are in better condition than during any other three months of the year. And he knows, also, that the distractions of the holidays will not interfere with his work until the last two weeks of December. Knowing all this, how is it possible that he can ever yield to the temptation to throw away the best season of the year and take the very poorest for the work of winning souls?

We most earnestly urge every pastor in New England who is not now in the midst of his revival campaign to commence without delay and hold on steadily until results such as his heart desires shall follow.

READING WITH COMMENT

VERY various are the habits of ministers as to the public reading of Holy Scripture in connection with divine worship. They differ greatly in regard to the care with which they make their selections. Our Wesleyan brethren in England have morning and evening lessons prescribed to them which they are charged on no account to vary from. And doubtless many preachers in our own church would like it if a similar rubric here saved them the trouble of choosing particular passages. But since the burden of choosing is thrown upon us, we submit that it ought to be exercised prayerfully. Should there not be a close relation between the Bible lesson and the subject of the sermon? It seems to us most fitting. If the one leads up and prepares the way for the other, a unity is given to the service and a depth of impression effected which cannot be otherwise secured. Especially is this the case if brief, pungent comments are made in the reading, calling the attention of the people to the important points, and explaining the drift of the passage.

We are aware that some object to this proceeding and even give it severe names. Only the other day a leading minister in the English Wesleyan Church strongly warned his brethren against falling into so very objectionable a practice. "The preacher has no right," he said, "to interlard the reading of the lesson with his own particular and personal interpretations. We ought not to imagine that we can improve or elucidate the Word of God with our interpretations." To which we can only reply that that preacher who is not able to elucidate the Word of God has sadly missed his calling. That is his particular business. Let him study it, and study it, and study it, until he does at least know more about the matter than the people in the pews. He is supposed so to do, else why is he in the pulpit, why has he spent many years at school, why is he given leisure from other matters? Our experience and observation go to show that a minister can often do quite as much good in a plain, practical way by expounding a little while he reads as by his elaborate oratorical discourse. He has a splendid opportunity, by a few words judiciously thrown in here and there, to make the old Scripture live again and take on a freshness to which in most minds it is commonly a stranger. The wandering thought of the hearer is called back, the vacant eye brightens, a rustle of interest and pleasure pervades the congregation which cannot be mistaken.

In our opinion, that preacher makes a great mistake who does not improve every chance he can get to interpret and apply the Bible. He is especially appointed to teach it. His regular sermons must be largely taken up with topics. Hence a short exposition as a part of the preliminary exercises seems to us very much in place, and, when well done, very profitable. It requires care, of course, in preparation. It cannot be left to a mere hasty moment of reflection, or turned off, as a rule, extempore. Books must be consulted, and pains taken. If this precaution be observed, we believe that nine out of ten of our ministers would find it to their advantage and the advantage of their people to preface, intersperse and follow their Scripture lessons with pithy remarks. A few verses thus read we have found more valuable than many on the old plan. And while it means more work to the preacher, the profit to himself and his hearers is correspondingly increased.

Mechanical Spirituality

AT a recent session of the Boston Preachers' Meeting, one of the speakers related how an evangelist had confounded a body of ministers by asking how many of them spent half an hour a day on their knees. The point of the original question and the application of the story lie in the suggestion that the failure to spend half an hour a day on their knees is the source of the preacher's failure to secure revivals.

It is so easy to make and take such suggestions in a mechanical way, that a word of counsel seems called for. Real prayer, effective prayer, consists in the soul's sincere desire and effort, and is altogether independent of verbal petition and physical attitudes. We are not heard for our much speaking, and the efficiency of prayer is not measured by the clock.

Over against this story of the evangelist we place the story of a German saint and scholar. He had greatly impressed men with his deep piety, and his secretary was desirous of listening to his private devotions, expecting to hear some deeply spiritual utterance. And once he had the coveted opportunity of overhearing the good man's prayer on retiring. But all he said was: "Lord Jesus, we are on the same terms as ever," and fell asleep. Would a half-hour's prayer have been more effective or spiritual?

PERSONALS

— Hon. Elihu Root, the present Secretary of War, is a director of the Y. M. C. A.

— The mother of Dean Marcus D. Buell died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 27th inst.

— Rev. Dr. Adam Miller and wife, of Chicago, celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary on Oct. 13.

— Eugene E. Easton, son of Rev. J. A. Easton, of the Cincinnati Conference, who went to South Africa as a war correspondent, is reported as captured by the Boers.

— Bishop Merrill has been bereaved of his sister, Mrs. Cornelia Ann Davis, who died, Oct. 15, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Downer, of Muscatine, Iowa.

— In a letter just received from Rev. W. R. Davenport, of the Montpelier District, Ver-

mont Co ference, he says: "We have more revival indications up this way than at the same time before for years. Had 114 conversions on my district the first six months, and most charges are just getting to work."

— Bishop Joyce is of the same age as Bishop McCabe to a day, both having been born on Oct. 11, 1836.

— Rev. William Love, D. D., has been transferred by Bishop Joyce to the Northern Minnesota Conference and stationed at the First Church, Minneapolis.

— The *Central Christian Advocate* published in full the admirable inaugural address of Rev. F. D. Blakeslee, D. D., president of Iowa University.

— Rev. Dr. M. E. Cady, who opened the series of papers and addresses on evangelism before the Chicago Preachers' Meeting last Monday, is a Vermonter by birth.

— Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer, D. D., editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate*, was re-elected last week director of the Tabernacle services by the Thousand Island Park Association.

— We are pained to learn of the death of the wife of Dr. David S. Monroe, of Altoona, Pa., known to Methodism at large as the secretary of the last four General Conferences.

— Rev. Luther T. Townsend, D. D., will lecture on "Transcendentalism in Everyday Life," at Lasell Seminary, at 8 o'clock, Thursday evening, Nov. 2. Friends will be welcome.

— Bishop Thoburn expects to attend the meeting of the General Missionary Committee, which convenes in Washington, Nov. 15, and will leave New York on his return to India, Nov. 22.

— Mr. David A. McDowell, of Millersburg, Ohio, a lay delegate from the North Ohio Conference to the next General Conference, is the father of Rev. Dr. W. F. McDowell, Secretary of the Board of Education.

— Mrs. Margaret Bottome, founder of the Order of King's Daughters, has been very ill, and is now a patient in St. Luke's Hospital, New York. Her present condition gives promise of complete restoration to health.

— Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, now pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, New York, but well known for his general evangelistic work, will visit Egypt and Palestine the coming winter, leaving this country in February.

— Rev. Thomas Harrison commenced a series of revival meetings at St. James, Church, Chicago (Dr. McIntyre, pastor), on Sunday evening, Oct. 29. The services will continue each night, except Saturdays, during November.

— Rev. Philip J. Hasenstab, who was ordained an elder in the Rock River Conference at its recent session, is a deaf mute. He preaches every Sunday afternoon in our First Church, Chicago, to an extraordinary congregation, made up of deaf mutes.

— Professor Thomas Bond Lindsay, Ph. D., of Boston University, will represent the Liberal Arts faculty at the annual meeting of the "Association of Colleges in New England." For the first time the Association will meet at Bowdoin College, date Nov. 9.

— The *St. Louis Christian Advocate* of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, says: "Dr. Wm. A. Quayle lectured Monday evening at Independence Avenue, on 'Jean Val Jean.' The house was packed, even to the stairways of the galleries, and hundreds were turned away."

— The *Christian Advocate* is authority for the statement that Rev. E. A. Rice, who joined New England Conference in 1829, and is now a member of Genesee Conference, is at the present time the oldest minister who is a Conference member in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

— Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cook have returned to Newton Centre for the fall and winter. Their many friends will be gratified to learn that Mr. Cook is much improved in health, being able to do literary work for several hours daily. During the summer he has delivered several public addresses without ill effect.

— The *Northern* of last week says: "Prof. Robert W. Rogers, D. D., of Drew Theological Seminary, spoke very ably and interestingly, Monday evening, Oct. 16, before the Preachers' Institute of Saratoga District held at Cohoes, N. Y., on 'The Bible and the Buried Cities of the Past.' With a vote of thanks he was invited to come again."

— The several societies and boards of which the late Dr. I. T. Talbot, Dean of the medical faculty of Boston University, was a member, have arranged for the evening of the 30th (and so too late for report in our present issue) a notable memorial service. Several European societies will be represented. President Warren, as representing the University, is announced as one of the speakers.

— Rev. Dr. Joseph F. Berry, editor of the *Epworth Herald*, after attending Epworth League conventions in Vermont, Nov. 1 to 3, will go to Maine. In the evening of Nov. 7 he will speak in the Hammond St. Church, Lewiston. The Leagues in the vicinity are urged to send delegations to give Dr. Berry a royal welcome. Nov. 8, Dr. Berry will give the evening address at the Portland District Convention at Saco.

— Rev. Manley S. Hard, D. D., as one of the secretaries of the Board of Church Extension, has just returned from nearly a two months' tour in visiting Conferences through the South and West. He reports greatly improved conditions in all ways where he has gone. Within a week a friend handed him a check for $5,000 for his cause, and others enough to make $1,000 more, for memorial and frontier churches.

— The *Michigan Christian Advocate* of last week contains this sad announcement: "Mrs. Ella Brockway Avann, wife of Rev. J. M. Avann, presiding elder of Toledo District, died suddenly at her home in that city, Monday morning last, after a brief illness. Mrs. Avann was taken with convulsions on Saturday night, and died before her husband and son could reach her. Mrs. Avann's home had formerly been at Albion."

— A pleasant home wedding occurred, Oct. 22, at the residence of Mr. Leonard Belcher, Randolph St., North Abington, the contracting parties being his son, Mr. Howard Welby Belcher, and Miss Cornelia Ripley, of Hingham. The house was prettily decorated with autumn leaves and cut flowers. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. W. Belcher, of North Tisbury, brother of the groom, assisted by Rev. S. A. Stephan, pastor of the M. E. Church at West Abington.

— The editor of the *Watchman* thus writes of Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, whom he recently met: "Dr. Cuyler is in his seventy-seventh year, but his complexion is as fresh, his eye as bright, his step as elastic, as forty years ago. It would be difficult to find a man twenty-five years his junior with so retentive memory, such powers of observation, and faculty of clear and convincing statement as Dr. Cuyler. He devotes most of his time to the preparation of the articles for the religious press that have made his name a household word throughout the English-speaking world."

— Deacon George W. Chipman, of Tremont Temple Baptist Church, this city, who fell dead on Tremont St. last Tuesday forenoon, needs no other tribute to his worth and the life which he lived than that which found expression in the unaffected sorrow of the multitude that looked into his face as he lay in state at Lorimer Hall on Friday. The *Transcript*, in referring to the event, says: "Many of those who formed the long line which marched from the entryway into the hall by the right-hand rear door and gazed earnestly for a moment at the face of one whom they loved, came away with eyes filled with tears, and in some cases with sobs which they vainly tried to repress." But few laymen have been as valuable as he to the local church and to their denomination.

— On Oct. 26, in Wareham, at the home of the bride, Mr. William Talbot Kirkby and Miss Gertrude Burgess were united in marriage by Rev. W. Kirkby, of Porter, father of the groom.

— Seven of the young men called for by Bishop Thoburn for India and Malaysia are on their way. Their names and the places to which they have been assigned are as follows: R. I. Fawcett, Lucknow; E. B. Lavalette, Aligarh; B. L. Van Dyke, Singapore; Karl E. Anderson, Madras; H. G. Ozanne, South India Conference, place not determined; Mott Keisler, Allahabad; Homer Wroten, Calcutta. Three of the twelve left for their respective fields some time ago. Their names and assignments are as follows: James M. Hoover, Penang; T. H. Lee, Penang; and B. T. Badley, Lucknow.

— A brilliant wedding took place in Trinity Church, New Britain, Conn., Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, when Mr. Le Roy Mason Beeman, of Brookline, son of Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Beeman, of South Royalton, Vt., and Miss Mary Frances Hibbard, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. R. G. Hibbard, were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J., assisted by the father of the groom. The church was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums, carnations, palms and ferns. The wedding guests completely filled the auditorium, the faculty of Wesleyan University being well represented. At the reception which followed, at the home of the bride, on Hillside Place, the house was thronged until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Beeman will reside in Brookline, where Mr. Beeman is principal of one of the schools.

BRIEFLETS

As a model of felicitous style, particularly his own, President Warren is at his best in the address to which we gladly surrender so much space in this issue. The attention of those who begin to read this "parable story" will be enchained to the very last line.

The *Watchman* says that the reports from the New England State Convention "show that there is a general conviction among the churches that only a thorough revival of religion will redeem the religious situation in New England."

Bishop Thoburn is quoted as saying recently: "I believe that the greatest revival that the United States of America has ever seen is at our doors. The trouble with many revival movements of recent years is that they were too shallow. I believe in the old Methodist revivals — those that transform many and set them to doing the Lord's work with all their strength."

It is refreshing to find that one United States Senator, Burrows of Michigan, is heroic enough to state that he is opposed to the seating of Quay of Pennsylvania. Senator Burrows is reported to have said: "At this time I can see no material difference between the seating of Quay and of Corbett, of Oregon, whose case was passed on in the last

session. At the time I made a special study of the law, and as far as I can see my way now, I will resist the seating of Quay."

The General Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society met in Cleveland, Wednesday, Oct. 26, for its first session. Receipts for the year from the eleven Branches are $360 338.63 – an increase over last year of $31,849.88. Bishop Thoburn of India led in a prayer of thanksgiving.

The College Presidents' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in the New Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, at 8 P. M., on Thursday, Nov. 30. The Association of Principals of Academies will meet with the Presidents' Association. Programs and other information will be sent to the members of the two associations.

That "animus" of ZION'S HERALD against Secretary Schell has spread in a phenomenal way. It has entered into the proceedings of preachers' meetings and Epworth League conventions throughout the entire connection. The majority of the Fall Conferences seem to have been thoroughly impregnated with it. As appears elsewhere, that "animus" broke out in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in far-away India. Indeed, the existence of that "animus" against "serious official wrong" in all of our borders is the most healthful indication in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The *Springfield Republican* puts the whole matter of the anti-canteen law with convincing force and striking brevity in saying: "Attorney-General Griggs' farcical interpretation was a blow at all law, for it raised the issue whether laws passed by Congress are to be enforced by the officials who are chosen to enforce them. Whether the anti-canteen law was in itself wise was not the question involved. Is Congress the legislative power of this country, or is Griggs?"

New England, with four college president inaugurations in less than a month, breaks all records in this line. Wellesley, Brown, Amherst, Yale — no two were alike, yet viewed with respect to the history and characteristics of the four institutions, it would be difficult to say which of the four celebrations was the most fitting. Boston University was officially represented at the first by Dean Bowne, at the second by Dean Huntington, at the third and fourth by President Warren.

It is easy to drift with the stream, to think and act with the majority, but not so have the men done who have been of the most service to humanity. The prophets were the salt of the old dispensation, but they went not with majorities. Paul stood out against the mistakes and wrongs of the religious circle in which he was born, and Jesus Christ broke with the Jewish Church. The proudest names in our New England history are the men who went not with majorities, because the majority was wrong. So was it with Garrison, Sumner, and Phillips. So was it with Gilbert Haven. Throughout his life he was accustomed to stand alone in the struggle for the supremacy of some high conviction of right and justice. It is time for New England Methodism to re-learn some of these fundamental lessons.

The Boston *Herald*, in an able editorial upon the notable contribution of Booker T. Washington in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November, on "The Case of the Negro," says very forcibly: "The practical tone that pervades it is a particularly good feature. Mr. Washington sees as clearly as any one the wrong that is too often done the Negro, and is doubtless as prone to resent it; but his vision is capable of taking in the case in its wider bearings. He is not disposed to exhaust himself in ineffective indignation against present injuries." Exhausting themselves in ineffective indignation against present injuries, is about all that a large class of friends of the Negro are doing. Mr. Washington shows that there is a more excellent way.

No wiser word was spoken at the inauguration of President Hadley of Yale College than when Prof. George P. Fisher, in publicly presenting him, said: "The best kind of following is not in doing the very things that others have done before us. Not by imitation, but by inspiration, do we get the most profit from the past."

It is because the leading daily journals do so well in reporting religious meetings for all the churches, that we venture to suggest that a little extra care in a single particular would render the good work thus done more accurate and consequently more valuable. The lack consists in a failure to clearly point out the religious body or organization to which reference is made. For instance, the *Transcript* of this city last week contained an allusion to the annual meeting of the "Woman's Home Missionary Society." But there are several denominations which have Woman's Home Missionary Societies. The *Transcript* did not designate to which denomination this society belonged. The churches have many kindred organizations which exist under the same general name. In reporting a meeting of any of these societies, the denomination to which it belongs ought to be indicated.

A memorial service was held at New Haven, Conn., last week, for the late Prof. Jules Luquiens. President Hadley presided, and several professors spoke in high and tender commendation of him as a man, and as an instructor in romance languages. Principal C. C. Bragdon of Lasell was present by invitation and spoke of him as a "friend."

Rev. E. W. Parker, D. D., writing from Shahjahanpore, India, under date of Sept. 20, says: "How unspeakably sad is that case of Secretary Schell! We are trying to train our young people in principles of integrity, and our young men fall in just such cases as this. One of our young men caught in such an act in Government service, would receive seven to ten years of steady service within very strong walls. It is a terrible blow to our work having a man do such a thing and still be retained as an example to our young men. When the resolution of the Board of Control came, stating the official wrong-doing, but affirming that he was forgiven as he was not old enough or wise enough to distinguish between right and wrong, we were troubled, and numbers communicated with me to know what it could mean. Then when the whole truth came out, we were made sadder still. One old missionary writes a sad letter, and in closing says: 'I am glad we have a ZION'S HERALD that dares to expose sin wherever found.' Surely when those responsible shall have had time to consider all the phases of this case, they will insist on something being done."

At its recent meeting in Cambridge under the presidency of President Eliot, the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools took up for the first time the subject of co-education in its higher ranges. President Goucher of the Woman's College in Baltimore opened the discussion with an invited address, advocating the principle that in their college years young men and young women should be educated in separate institutions. President Warren of Boston University, on the other hand, claimed that whatever desirable ends there might be attainable only in separate colleges, these advantages were far more than offset by others which could be found only in colleges where both the fundamental types of human endowment unfold in their divinely appointed relationship. Both addresses will appear in the printed volume of proceedings. A reporter said he considered it quite significant that in their remarks the Dean of Radcliffe College and the representatives of Wellesley and Smith Colleges seemed much less confident of the correctness of the separatistic principle than was the speaker from Baltimore.

The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Epworth League will be relieved and gratified to learn that Bishop Ninde has issued a call for the assembling of the Board of Control at Cincinnati, O., Nov. 22. Bishop Ninde withdrew the call for the General Cabinet, and reassembles the Board of Control because he had come to the conclusion that nothing else would be effective.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND IN CANADA

"ALIQUIS."

"WHAT is well begun is half done," says the proverb. This applies with much force to the Twentieth Century Fund of Canadian Methodism. The second Sunday in October was the day appointed for beginning the campaign on behalf of this fund throughout the whole Dominion. In every city, town, and hamlet from the Atlantic to the Pacific, sermons were preached or addresses given on this great movement. Telegrams from all parts record a generous response.

The key-note of the campaign was sounded at a mass meeting held in the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, early in the month. It was an event of historic importance, worthy of the many notable rallies in this great church. It was an occasion of much enthusiasm. The church was crowded to the doors, the Epworth Leagues filling the spacious galleries. Stirring addresses were made by General Superintendent Carman, Missionary Secretary Sutherland, Educational Secretary Potts, Hon. Senator Cox, Mr. Chester D. Massey, and others. After only a partial canvass the Toronto churches pledge themselves to raise a quarter of a million dollars, one church, Sherbourne St., alone pledging $100,000 and the Metropolitan at least $50,000. Among the most liberal givers and warmest supporters of the movement are Senator Cox and Messrs. Chester D. and W. E. H. Massey. This is conspicuously a laymen's movement, the leading laymen being not only the most generous givers, but almost the most energetic in its promotion.

The General Conference wisely permitted large discretion in the apportionment of these donations. Our educational institutions will reap a large benefit from this movement. The graduates of Victoria University propose to raise $50,000, to be increased to $200 000, for additional endowment. The other colleges, from New Brunswick in the east to British Columbia in the far west, will also be largely benefited by this fund. The recognition of their needs has not, however, been as adequate as your plan of devoting fifty per cent. of the fund to their aid.

The annual income of the Missionary Society is over a quarter of a million. This society's best bank is the annual givings inspired by the love and loyalty of the Methodist people. A quarter of a million dollars,

however, would enable it to save annual bank discounts of about $10,000.

The fund for the support of the superannuated preachers also lies very near the popular heart. An organization of preachers' sons has been formed for its special aid.

In many cases local church debts will receive generous aid, and total or partial liquidation. "We have a veranda on our house," said a small boy boastingly to another. "What of that!" was the reply. "We have a mortgage on ours." A mortgage on the home is bad enough, but on the house of God it is still worse. The very name means death pledge, or death grip — mort-gage — and is surely wonderfully descriptive of the thing. Many churches are, by their debts, fettered and bound, like Lazarus, with the cerements of the grave, unable to take up the aggressive work that lies before them. They must employ much of their best energies in paying interest and meeting notes in the bank. What an emancipation it would be if, without being handicapped by a dollar of debt, they were enabled to take up a great forward movement with the new century to make the religious conditions of our cities more in harmony with the higher Christian civilization of the future!

The most encouraging feature of the movement in Canada is its profoundly religious character. It is felt that the raising of money is only the smallest part. The consecration of God's people in love and zeal and religious effort as well as in liberal giving promises the happiest result to the entire church.

Another feature of great importance is the development of the feeling of Christian altruism and solidarity throughout the entire connection. The aim is to have the name of every member and adherent, of every child in our Sunday-school, of every young man and young woman in our Leagues, upon the historic roll, which shall be laid up before the Lord as a memorial of love and gratitude. In this roll no mention will be made of the amounts contributed. The name of the millionaire and that of the sewing girl will be written side by side without discrimination. Thus shall the true democracy of Methodism be demonstrated. If there be any lonely widow, any bed-sick cripple, any orphan child, who cannot pay the minimum amount — $5 for adults or $1 for young people — liberal provision shall be made for placing their names upon the roll. Mr. George Perks' ideal in England is a million guineas from a million givers. Our aim here is a million names with a million dollars. Thus shall the great mass of the people, the true strength of Methodism in this land, be knit more closely to the church in bonds of love and fellowship, of sympathy and helpfulness, and of spiritual benefit and blessing.

* *

Our country is stirred from end to end with sympathy for the mother country in her conflict with the Boers. We share the feelings which stirred your great republic at the call to arms to succor the *concentrados* of Cuba. A thousand Canadian volunteers are being sent to South Africa as an expression of our sympathy. This speeding of troops from India, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada to the Cape is more as a demonstration of the unity and solidarity of the empire than from a sense of need. But should the need arise, very strong contingents would proceed from the very ends of the earth to defend and support "the mother of us all."

* *

The papers announce today the resignation, on account of ill health, of the Hon. A. S. Hardy, the premier of Ontario. He has been a minister of the crown for over twenty-two years, and retires a poorer man than when he entered the public service — about as good a testimonial, we take it, to his honesty as can be given. The new premier, Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, is a man of pronounced religious character, a stalwart Presbyterian, an elder of the church. Ontario has been fortunate in her rulers. Sir Oliver Mowat, for twenty-six years premier of the province, was a man of highest character and revered in all the churches. Hon. E. J. Davis is a good Methodist class-leader and local preacher. Hon. John Dryden is a stanch and sturdy Baptist. Hon. Richard Harcourt is a Congregationalist, and for many years an active Sunday school worker. Mr. Hardy is an Anglican, but was dubbed by his opponents — we won't say enemies, for we think he had none — "the wicked partner" of the government — more, however, by way of joke than anything else.

Our city council, too, has a large number of men of most pronounced Christian character. A standing joke was that when they got through with the civic business they could turn to the study of the Sunday-school lesson. The late Mayor W. H. Howland carried his religion into every-day life. Over his official chair he inscribed the motto: "Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." He preached in many of our churches and was foremost in philanthropic and mission work. Perhaps the character of our council has something to do with the moral reputation of our city. It has more universities than distilleries, more colleges than breweries, more churches than taverns, and the best observed Sabbath on the continent.

Class-Meeting Convention

THE convention arranged for by a committee appointed by the New York Preachers' Meeting was a pronounced success. It was held in Calvary Church, corner 7th Ave. and 129th St., Tuesday, Oct. 24. Calvary is a class-meeting church, and gave a royal welcome to the lovers of this means of grace.

At 2 P. M., the convention opened with a service of consecration and prayer. Rev. C. W. Millard, D. D., presiding elder of New York District, was in the chair. He gave a graphic and touching account of his own relation to the class, and the wonders of grace which he had seen accomplished there. Rev. B. F. Adams, of Bethel, Conn., presented the first topic of the afternoon, "The Leader as Sub-Pastor." In his own inimitable way, enforced by epigram and incident, he showed the leader as the shepherd of his little flock. The true leader is born with the shepherding instinct. He knows how to brood his own as a hen her chickens. The way the world is to be won to God is to be loved there. A general discussion followed, participated in by pastors and leaders from Manhattan and Brooklyn and churches outside the Metropolitan district.

Dr. W. P. Odell, pastor of Calvary Church, read a carefully prepared paper on "The Class-meeting and Experimental Life." He clearly showed that personal knowledge of salvation has been the key of missionary effort; that whatever is calculated to develop personal experience is of vital importance to Methodism and the cause it represents. The class-meeting directs attention to personal experience, leads to self-examination, recalls God's mercies, assists the processes of growth by declaration of purposes, and hence merits the support of all who desire spiritual growth. B. F. Bates, a class-leader of Hanson Place, opened the discussion which followed, and spoke with excellent spirit from the standpoint of the leader.

"Methods of Class Leading" was the topic discussed by Geo. B. Class, a young leader of Calvary Church. Most important of all is the method of the Holy Spirit. He it is who is to have direction of all the service. The speaker had found syllabi on Christian evidences and Bible study marvelously profitable in the spiritual growth of the young members of his class. Edgar McDonald, of Grace Church, Brooklyn, told of the methods pursued in the leading of his class. He advocated spontaneity, informality, the singing of the grand old hymns, and fraternal greetings and visits.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the eagerness to participate in the discussions. It was with difficulty that the chairman could close the discussion. The relation of the Epworth League to the class-meeting was frequently referred to. In some cases the League was thought to be out of sympathy with it and responsible for its decadence in some churches, while others bore testimony that in their churches the League was the best supporter of the classes.

At 6 30 seventy-five pastors and leaders sat down to a bountiful supper provided by the ladies of Calvary Church. The tables were beautifully decorated with cut flowers and fruit; the ladies served the guests, and everybody voted it one of the most delightful social hours they had ever enjoyed.

Bishop Andrews opened the evening session with a clear and impressive statement of the origin and development of the class, and introduced Dr. George P. Eckman, pastor of St. Paul's Church, New York, who spoke on "Class-meeting Reforms." He advocated, first, a return to the Wesleyan idea of the class meeting, combining the spiritual, social and financial purposes. The second reform he suggested was in the selection of the leader. In him centres largely the success of the meeting. It is not enough to talk piously, there must be apprehension of present needs and the spirit to meet them.

"The Successful Class-meeting" was discussed by Rev. C. L. Goodell, pastor of Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn. He spoke of the present religious crisis. The church will finally triumph; how long she will be the sport of her enemies and the sorrow of her friends, remains for the church herself to say. Last year the Methodist Church gained about 19,000, and we lamented such meagre results; this year we have actually lost over 23,000 members and probationers. Our loss has not come from doctrinal revolt; the loss of individual activity has brought at last the loss of the individual member. Christian character is an achievement. The class is the drill-ground. He recommended sword-drill — the study of the Word — and knee-drill — the exercise of prayer. The successful class holds the individual to the church. The leader should know the spiritual condition, the temporal condition, and the whereabouts of each member, and keep in touch with the pastor.

Dr. S. F. Upham, of Drew Theological School, gave the last address, his subject being, "The Class-meeting Fundamental to Methodism." He traced our marvelous history, the growth of our doctrine and polity, and showed how providentially the class came into being. Our history has been one of achievement, and the end is not yet. We are not narrow; we ask only that the heart be right. The class-meeting still provides as of old for spiritual growth. What glorious hymns those were which were born of experience such as the class-meeting seeks to develop. The old class-meeting is gone, but the spirit of it still remains, and will adapt itself to new conditions now as it has for a hundred and fifty years, if only applied with consecrated judgment.

The evening addresses were listened to with profound interest by a very large audience, and frequent applause told of their sympathy with the positions taken by the speakers. A resolution was passed arranging for a permanent organization of the class-leaders of the Metropolitan district, and the continuance of these class-meeting conventions, of which this is second, the first having been held at Hanson Place Church.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LITTLES

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.

OUR Master put His measurement of what we esteem little things in His familiar parable of the mustard seed. That tiniest of all seeds was the prophecy of a tree large enough to invite the birds to come and sing in its branches. Never despise the day of small things; the Holy Spirit does not do it, for He often uses the humblest means to effect results that reach out into eternity. Many of the best Christian lives have had their origin in a single text of Scripture, or a single sentence spoken, or a single letter written, or the reading of a brief tract. One sentence seems to have brought Peter and John to quit their nets and to follow the Christ. One sentence converted the jailer of Philippi.

As the Hudson is the outcome of a little spring upon an Adirondack mountain side, so many rich and bountiful lives can be traced back to the influence of a few words spoken "in season." Lord Teignmouth, the president of the British and Foreign Bible Society, used to say that he got his first impulse to a life of Christian philanthropy from the two words "*Be useful*," which were impressed on him in his youth. Certainly the wonderful career of Spurgeon grew out of that simple exhortation, "Look to Jesus Christ and be saved," which an humble Methodist preacher fairly hammered into him on a certain stormy Sunday morning in an obscure chapel in Colchester.

The soul-winning Christians are those who know how to drop mustard-seeds when the opportunity offers. I often cite Harlan Page as a master-workman in that line; for he had a fixed rule never to be with any one for a few minutes without saying something to do that person good. Probably many seeds of truth which he scattered came to nothing; but many others took root and sprouted. He came early to church one evening, and found a stranger sitting there waiting for the service. He politely spoke to him and in a few frank, kind words urged the stranger to accept the Saviour. That brief talk was the means of the man's conversion; he said that "Christians had always kept him at *arm's length*," before. Such statements ought to make us all ashamed of ourselves that we lose thousands of opportunities to reach and move those who may be in the very mood to be influenced. Lose no opportunity; never despise the day of small things! Revivals in churches often start with a single man or woman; the first one that gladdened my early ministry clearly began from the faithful talk of a young girl to the son of one of my church elders. One live coal can kindle a great flame; a spark will suffice when blown upon by the Holy Spirit.

There is another side to this important matter. As the usefulness of a Christian grows out of many small deeds well done, and timely words well spoken, so the influence of a multitude of professors of religion is terribly poisoned by what are regarded as little sins. A false measurement is put on that word *sin*. It does not mean only huge offences like drunkenness or profanity, theft, adultery, perjury, or manslaughter; it means anything that violates conscience, mars the beauty of character, or weakens spiritual influence. The foxes that nibble the grape-vines may be small animals, but the damage is great. The word in the Bible which is translated "sin," signifies to miss your mark or miss your aim. If you fail to hit the mark of absolute right, a miss is as good as a mile. And then, what if you miss heaven?

We cannot remember too often those pungent words of Dr. Alexander Maclaren that "The worst and most fatal sins may be the small continuous vices which root underground, and honeycomb the soul. Many a man who thinks himself a Christian is in more danger from the daily commission — for example — of small pieces of sharp practice in his business than ever David was at his worst. White ants pick a carcass clean sooner than a lion will." Alas! What great sinners we may be in small things! Little irritations of heart and speech, little meannesses in dealings, little tricks and insincerities, little jealousies and spites, little neglects of kind acts that we ought to do — all these are the little foxes that make wretched havoc with the vines. Instead, therefore, of trying to whitewash faults by calling them "weaknesses" and "infirmities," we ough to label them by their true name, of *vices* and *sins*. Everything that is not right is wrong; and a Christian's sins are doubly mischievous.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CORRELATION OF STUDIES

A Parable-Story

PRESIDENT WILLIAM F. WARREN.

[Delivered before the College of Liberal Arts in Boston University Chapel as "Opening Day Address."]

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: One of the newer catchwords in educational circles today is "the Correlation of Studies." By this is meant such an arrangement of the teaching program of a school that the pupil at any stage in his course shall be pursuing subjects so related to each other that the mastery of any one of them shall be distinctly helpful in the effort to master one or more of the others. For example, it is manifest that a child while learning to spell can be greatly aided by being taught at the same time to write, because every time he writes a word he must spell it, and so he gains practice, and this in a new and interesting way. In like manner, while learning to write, he can be greatly aided by being encouraged to draw; for he cannot draw even the rudest outline of a bird or dog or man without exercising the same muscles employed at other times to hold the pen and steady the manual movement of the practicing penman. Moreover, this additional practice is gained, not by doubling the time to be spent in distasteful taskwork over a copybook, but by introducing a new and free exercise, fresh, varied, and of interest as inexhaustible as voluntary picture-making itself. Happy the child who, if he has not spent his school life in the home of all the Muses, has at least had daily visits from two or three of them in company.

Now, of the many questions which meet a student at the threshold of his college course, one of the most interesting and important is this: Is there possible any similar correlation of studies in this higher range about to be entered on? Is there a way in which, while studying one subject, I really may be learning, not only that, but also some other as well? Can I thus, by following a right method during the time required to make me a mere speller of the world's wisdom, become also a writer and a draughtsman in the things to which the world's wisdom relates? Surely the suggestion is itself an inspiration. If true, it opens up one of the most important of all economies, and brings into action one of the most potent of all incentives to a thoughtful planning of one's college work.

It is not to be denied that some of the most characteristic features of modern college work are unfavorable to such a correlation as we have suggested. The extent to which in the work of instruction the principle of a division of labor is now carried renders it difficult, if not impossible, for an instructor of a given student this hour to know what subject occupied him an hour ago, or the method according to which it was treated. It is, therefore, in like degree difficult, or even impossible, for him to join on his present instruction to that of an hour ago, and to make it a renewal and enrichment of that. In the lower schools, where one and the same teacher has the same pupil in many subjects, he can illustrate today's difficulty in a Greek construction by a reference to yesterday's solution of a similar case in a Latin recitation, and so make today's acquisition a review and a widening of yesterday's. But in a college, where each department has its own separate head, such advantages of inter-reference and cross-reference are lost. Moreover, the growth of the elective system in the modern college has made it less and less possible for the professors collectively, even by studied attempts at co-operation, to do much toward correlating the studies of any individual student. So long as each term each student selects his three or four studies from a group of twenty or thirty merely according to personal taste or present convenience, it is manifest that any three or four most carefully correlated by the professors will be missed by all who fail to elect precisely that combination. In this respect, the old system, which furnished one fixed curriculum for all the students and which aimed to correlate the studies of each term and year according to sound pedagogical principles, possessed an important advantage over the system that has now superseded it. This loss, however, has been accompanied by a compensating gain. The loss of power on the part of the professors has been gain on the part of the students. And because the instructors can no longer do much toward the due correlation of studies, it is all the more important that the student take up his work intelligently, and with deliberate reference to the natural congruities of subject with subject, and of method with method.

How shall this be done? The proper limits of this address will not permit any adequate answer to this question. The most I can do will be to illustrate a few of the possibilities in this field by a concrete example. If in so doing I shall at any point seem to you to be drawing upon my imagination, I beg you to remember that even in college truth is often stranger than fiction.

Some years ago — I must not be too exact — our Opening Day speaker had for his subject, "College Recreations." On the back seat over yonder sat a new student from Moorefield, Minnesota. He was a stout, earnest lad of seventeen, who had made such good use of his school opportunities at home that his uncle, who was also his guardian, had offered to pay his expenses through a four years' course in Boston University. To his young Western eye that first morning

everything about the college seemed so strange and new that we must forgive him if his thoughts occasionally wandered from the course of remark presented in the address. At its close I fear that he could not have passed a very satisfactory examination upon what had been said. Of one thing, however, he felt sure, and that was that the faculty had a very high conception of academic life, and that in that life, according to their judgment, rational and truly hygienic recreation had an important place. Moreover, the speaker had at one point impressed upon him a new idea, namely, that as there is no student play which may not become an irksome and intolerable task if carried on under compulsion, so there is no student work which may not become a pure delight if carried on in the same spirit of free spontaneity in which one carries on true play.

The next day our friend, whose name was Bridgman Newton Conwell, received a letter from his uncle, at the close of which were these words: "Now, Bridgman, be diligent; but do not become a drudge. You need to preserve your elasticity of mind and a wholesome relish for something besides school-books. In college or out, all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Do some reading every week for simple relaxation and entertainment."

This counsel agreed so unexpectedly with what he had heard the day before that Bridgman said to himself: "That must be good advice, and I am going to try it. But what shall I select? I think of nothing that would more entertain me just now than the story of the actual experiences of some former college student — some one who has been over the road on which I am just entering. There must be such books — lives of students who have become famous enough to have biographies. I have read 'Tom Brown at Rugby,' but he had not yet reached the University. Who else is there?"

So he began walking up and down his room to think over such famous students as occurred to him, when suddenly he paused in his promenade and exclaimed: "Ah! I have it now! Uncle Isaac, who has been so kind to me, was named for Sir Isaac Newton. He is the man whose student life it would be fun to know about. Then how I can tease uncle next summer by telling him how he resembles Sir Isaac in this and in that, and how far he comes short in everything else! And the more I tease him, the more he will inwardly be pleased that I thought enough of him and of his advice to take the life of his great namesake for my first entertaining reading in college. And how wise I shall seem even to myself if I know all about Sir Isaac Newton!"

Thus it came about that the first book Bridgman drew from the library was Brewster's Life of this great Englishman, who by the verdict of mankind stands at the head of all the great original students of the mathematics of the solar system.

As he read, our young friend found not a few surprises. He had never heard that this extraordinary genius was at birth so abnormally minute a creature that his mother used to put him in a two-pint mug to show how small a human being could be and live. Then Bridgman felt drawn to him because, like himself, Sir Isaac had grown up a fatherless boy under the guardianship of a wise and affectionate uncle. Again, when he read of little Isaac's boyish battle with a bigger boy in his first school, Bridgman felt that he knew something about that sort of astronomy. Then, to find that this historic demigod of science once whittled out things like other boys, and made dials and water-clocks and tried before its time to construct a horseless carriage — this fairly warmed to its centre Bridgman's heart. So the pages were turned eagerly; and often it cost a pang to close the book and prepare a college lesson.

Not long after the opening of the fall term our young friend saw one day upon the bulletin board an announcement of the assignment of his class to the different professors, who had generously agreed to serve them as friendly "advisers." It gave him much satisfaction to see that he was among the number assigned to the professor of mathematics. In this branch his preparation had been particularly poor, and now he thought he should be doubly warranted in asking the special aid he needed. Accordingly, he took an early opportunity to state his disheartening difficulties to the professor and to ask his counsel. The latter very kindly invited him home to take tea with him, and after tea remarked to him: "There is no royal road to learning, but there is something almost better, namely, a mode of learning that is itself a royal road."

"What is that?" asked his guest, somewhat perplexed.

"It has been expressed," said the professor, "in this homely rhyme: —

"'Tomorrow's work, if done today,
Is changed from labor into play.'"

"But I have always prepared my lessons over night," said Bridgman, "thus doing today the work of tomorrow, but very poor play has it seemed to me."

"You interpret the rule too narrowly," said the professor. "It means that you shall always be in advance of all immediate demands upon you, and thus, inwardly and outwardly, master of the situation. It means that at the beginning of each term you may change the whole tenor of your experience during that term simply by getting and then keeping just one full lesson ahead of your class. That once done, you have each day no more work to do than the hindermost plodder of the class, and yet you have the buoyant consciousness of knowing what comes a whole lesson ahead of the present one, and you are already prepared to recite it. Recitation is mere play when you have that knowledge. Furthermore, if any reading lesson assigned you in German, French, Latin, or Greek is properly prepared, you have already learned four lessons in one, and the consciousness of this is as exhilarating as a base-ball victory."

"'Four lessons in one!'" echoed our friend. "Please tell me your meaning. I do not understand."

"I mean," replied the professor, "that any thoughtful student, ripe enough for a College of Liberal Arts, can without difficulty make each ordinary lesson in the translation of a foreign language at the same time a lesson in at least four distinct departments of study. Let me name them: First, the grammatical and lexical study required in order to gain a correct understanding of the assigned section is a lesson in the language, whichever it may be. Call this a language lesson. Second, as soon as he has the sense of the passage clearly in mind, the student should several times read the entire section aloud in the original as fluently and correctly as possible. This will not only give him a lesson in vocal culture and expression, but also a decidedly new and truer realization of the meaning of the author. Next, he should inspect the time-and-place setting of the matter read in such a way as to connect every historic statement or local allusion there found with what he already knows of contiguous history or locality. Doing this, he will give himself a lesson in history and geography — one far more easily remembered than if it had been presented separately, that is, as an aggregation of miscellaneous facts unrelated to each other by this one piece of literature, that gives them unity and lasting human interest. Finally, he should revise his first crude and hasty mental translation twice — once with a view to make it as faithfully literal as possible, and then again with a view to give it as elegant and flowing and idiomatic a form as is possible in an English version. Doing this, he will give himself one of the most effective of all drill lessons in English rhetoric. Studied in this way every lesson in the reading of the Greek, Latin, German, French, or other foreign author, will be at the same time a drill in the language, in voice and vocal skill, in the knowledge of history and topography, and finally in the handling of the English language with accuracy, taste, and effectiveness. This is one reason why language study has always been judged so effective an instrument in the production of true scholars."

"I see," said Bridgman, thoughtfully. "I also see that in my hasty and careless preparations hitherto I have missed at least three-fourths of the possible profit and all the pleasure of my language studies. I have just made the whole business a drudgery."

"In our college," continued the professor, "a further gain is within the reach of every student as soon as he comes to the elective courses. This is obtained by choosing as subordinate courses each term one or more so related to one's leading study that they will prove auxiliary thereto. Thus, if a junior is making a specialty of modern European history and finds among the courses offered in the German department one on Schiller's 'Thirty Years' War,' and in the French department one on the 'Literary Pioneers of the French Revolution,' and in the department of Economics and Sociology one on the 'Rise and Progress of European Socialism,' it is manifest that by electing just these particular courses he may make all four of his studies converge on the one line which he is most anxious to follow. Besides this, he is meantime indirectly perfecting himself in German and French, and is gaining valuable insight into some of the greatest factors in the social problems of his own day and the way in which they originated."

Just at this point Bridgman thought of Newton's supremacy in the field of natural philosophy, and asked his host how a student of philosophy should arrange his electives.

"The strictly philosophical studies," said the professor, "correlate and intercorrelate themselves to a certain degree, almost without thought or effort. For example, every professor who calls upon a student in any class for his reason for any statement is directly and effectively drilling that pupil in Logic. The same thing occurs every time an exact definition is called for, or a genitive relationship is rationally discriminated from the dative one. Each study that cultivates the scientific or the literary imagination is a drill in applied Psychology. Every struggle to explain the nature of the cosmic ether to a class in Physics is in a way a lesson in Metaphysics. Every teacher in the University is, by the very nature of his calling, a specialist in some part of the field of Epistemology. Every hour devoted to Epictetus or Seneca is an hour devoted to the history of Ethics. Each dialogue of Plato, each tragedy of Æschylus, each great treatise on political science, international law, theism, or even atheism, is one chapter in a grand, all-comprehending History of Philosophy. Meantime, the maximum of advantage is to be sought here as everywhere else by grouping auxiliary historical and other courses with philosophical ones each term that the student devotes himself fundamentally to the great philosophical branches."

"But how about the mathematical courses?" inquired the professor's questioner. "I can see how almost all other branches of learning stand in a mutually helpful relation. To study anything thoroughly one needs the free use

of all the languages in which the essential data are found, one needs the philosophical training requisite to a correct reasoning thereon, one needs a knowledge of the history of all former phases and treatment of it; but how few the ideas that call for mathematical treatment anyway. Moreover, the methods of applied mathematics seem to me almost as numberless and disconnected as the subjects to which they are applied. Why should I study the mathematics of the cone, or of the triangle, any more than the mathematics of a life insurance office, or the bookkeeping of a department store? I see no greater gain intellectually in the one than in the other, while probably the other kind of knowledge might possibly secure me a good salaried appointment when I am through."

"I admit," rejoined the professor, "that our traditional forms of mathematical instruction are somewhat miscellaneous in character. Their very names show that they have grown up more under the prompting of practical utilities than according to speculative or scientific ideal. Geometry, 'earth-measuring,' and astronomy, 'star-distributing,' are as distinct as heaven and earth; and their names are evidently names of arts, not of sciences. However, there is a unity underneath all the apparent confusion; and I shall be glad to help you to a little classification which will do much to clear up your mind on this subject. As all Gaul is divided into three parts, so all mathematical investigations may be divided into three classes: First, those relating to Number and to forms of Computation viewed simply as a thought-process. Second, those relating to Space and to forms of Space-cognition, viewed simply as a thought-process. Third, those relating to the Number-and-Space data, presented in the constitution, motions, and processes of the existing system of nature. To the first of these three classes belong the essential portions of what we are accustomed to call Arithmetic, Algebra, Theory of Logarithms, the Calculus, and Quarternions. To the second class belong the essential portions of what we are accustomed to call Plane and Solid Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry. To the third class belong the mathematical portions of what we are accustomed to call Physics, Quantitative Chemistry, Mechanics, Astronomy, Hydrography, Surveying, and, in fine, every science that relates to Nature. You see, then, that the mathematical sciences are all vitally related to each other, and that their subject-matter is as capable of classification as any other."

"Yes," responded Bridgman. "I never saw their connection before, and I thank you heartily for the new light; but how about their utility to a college student who has no calling to become a mathematician by profession, and who has always shirked mathematical studies all that he dared?"

"On the comparative utility of mathematical and literary or philosophical studies in producing general scholars," resumed the professor, "there is an extended literature. I will loan you something to read on that subject. After you have read the arguments *pro* and *con*, we will discuss the matter again. For the present, I will only remind you that the study of mathematics in any of its branches must certainly cultivate in a high degree accuracy of thought and expression, retentiveness of memory, power of close and long-continued reasoning, and the habit of absolute mental concentration. Moreover, there is hardly a natural science the mastery of which does not require a good degree of familiarity with all the fundamental mathematical processes."

At this point Bridgman confided to his adviser that he had just commenced reading the life of Sir Isaac Newton, and that later on he hoped to have a greater taste for work in the Mathematical department.

As he did not tell the real reason why he had selected that work, the professor feared that he had undertaken more than he would ever finish, the biography being in two stout octavo volumes and filling more than a thousand pages. Repressing his misgivings, however, he simply said, "If you find any part of the work dealing with matters too deep for you, come and see me. I shall always be glad to help you in this or any other way."

Bridgman thanked his host most heartily, not only for the kind offer, but for the help he had already received. Then he took his leave.

On arriving home he wrote his brother a full account of his delightful visit, and declared that he had enjoyed the most Socratic conversation he had ever had. From that day onward he prepared his language lessons in the manner suggested, always reciting in his own room to four imaginary professors instead of one, and entertaining himself by the comical differences of their several points of view. Then, as he always kept one full lesson ahead of his class, he constantly seemed to himself the one gentleman of leisure in the whole city.

Not long after this delightful evening with his adviser, Bridgman came in the course of his entertaining reading to the celebrated letter of advice written by Sir Isaac to his young friend, Mr. Francis Aston. Aston was just setting out from London on a journey to the Continent. Sir Isaac was at the time himself only twenty-six years of age, and had never been out of England, but it seemed to Bridgman that if any one had sent such a letter to him when he was on the point of making his much longer journey from Minnesota to Massachusetts, he should have supposed the writer to be a person who had spent a long life in observing men and things in many countries. Here, for example, are some of the advices with which the letter begins: —

"When you come into any fresh company, 1. Observe their humours. 2. Suit your own carriage thereto by which insinuation you will make their converse more free and open. 3. Let your discourse be more in querys and doubtings than peremptory assertions or disputings, it being the designe of travellers to learn, not to teach. Besides it will persuade your acquaintance that you have the greater esteem for them, and so make them ready to communicate what they know to you; whereas nothing sooner occasions disrespect and quarrels than peremptorinesse. You will find little or no advantage in seeming wiser, or much more ignorant, than your company. 4. Seldom discommend anything though never so bad, or doe it but moderately, lest you bee unexpectedly forced to an unhansom retraction. It is safer to commend anything more than it deserves than to discommend a thing so much as it deserves; for commendations meet not soe often with oppositions, or, at least, are not usually soe ill-resented by men that think otherwise, as discommendations; and you will insinuate into men's favour by nothing sooner than seeming to approve and commend what they like; but beware of doing it by a comparison. 5. If you bee affronted, it is better, in a forraine country, to pass it by in silence and with a jest, though with some dishonor, than to endeavor revenge. . . . If you can keep reason above passion, that and watchfulness will be your best defendants."

These rules Bridgman read over and over. They impressed him as embodying an extraordinary amount of good sense. Almost unconsciously he began to act on them; and many years afterward I heard him say that he could never be thankful enough that he had read those sensible advices right at the beginning of his life among strangers. They had saved him many a disagreeable experience, and often enabled him to find pleasure, profit, and even new friends of great value, where but for the instruction received he would only have made himself a nuisance.

The second part of the letter interested him hardly less. Here Sir Isaac advises his friend, wherever he might be sojourning, to make careful observations and inquiries respecting the following matters: —

"1. The policys, wealth, and state affairs of nations, soe far as a solitary traveller may conveniently doe. 2. Their impositions upon all sorts of people, trades, or commoditys, that are remarkable. 3. Their laws and customs, how far they differ from ours. 4. Their trades and arts, wherein they excell or come short of us in England. 5. Such fortifications as you shall meet with, their fashion, strength, and advantages for defence, and other such military affairs as are considerable. 6. The power and respect belonging to their several degrees of nobility or magistracy. 7. It will not be time misspent to make a catalogue of the names and excellencys of those men that are most wise, learned, or esteemed in any nation. 8. Observe the mechanisme and manner of guiding ships. 9. Observe the products of nature in several places, especially in mines, with the circumstances of mining and of extracting metals or minerals out of their oare, and of refining them. . . . 10. The prices of diet and other things. 11. And the staple commoditys of places."

"There!" exclaimed Bridgman, as soon as he had read over the points. "Why did not some good friend give me a suggestion or two of that kind when I was starting to come on to Boston? In a journey of more than a thousand miles I traversed one great commonwealth after another, and learned as little of them as if I had been making the passage in a mesmeric sleep. I saw hundreds of men who doubtless could have entertained me with their adventures and instructed me with their knowledge, yet I exchanged hardly a word with any soul save the porter and a waiter in the dining car. I must learn to find profit and entertainment in the people I meet. And the more I gain in this way, the more I shall have to give, so that I shall be able to repay the pleasure and profit which I ought to be seeking from others. And why need one wait until starting for Europe before beginning to inquire into social and political conditions, or to note historic shrines and relics, and to catalogue distinguished men? In the holidays and vacations of the next four years, why may not my walks and talks and rides and sails all do something to make me understand wherein historic Massachusetts differs from young Minnesota? Why may not every outing yield me some inning? Certainly, I can as well fish off Plymouth Rock as in nameless and uninteresting waters. A wheel ride to Salem or Concord or Lexington with a jolly chum must be far more entertaining than merely one more evening at chess or some familiar score at the bowling alley."

These thoughts bore fruit. Our young traveler from Minnesota began to use his eyes and his tongue. Soon he came to know more about the historic places and men of Boston than many an old resident. He found no end of amusement in comparing the antiquarian stories told him by gray-headed sextons, superannuated police captains, firemen, and old gentlemen sunning themselves on the Common. Every vacation was especially prized, for it enabled him to reach points of historic interest farther away than could be reached in term time. He bought a book entitled "Historic Pilgrimages of New England," and before his college course was finished, with one or another of his comrades he had covered almost every one of the excursions therein described.

One morning there was a notice on the bulletin board that the committee on prize stories, poems and sketches for *The Beacon* would receive papers from competitors until such and such a Tuesday noon. Now Bridgman, still in the freshman year, had only a day or two before sent to his uncle a playful letter in which he had woven in some amusing verses dashed off just after reading that apocryphal story of the destruction of Sir Isaac Newton's manuscripts by the over-

turning of a burning taper by his pet dog Diamond. The verses were entitled, "Diamond's Apologia;" and in them Diamond was represented as arguing with his master the superior value of literary studies over mathematical ones as instruments of education, and this in a way that very cleverly and mischievously caricatured the arguments of those who belittle the educational value of mathematics. Of course Diamond wound up his strain with the claim that his deed would be held in grateful remembrance by future generations, especially of students, and that unnumbered classes of future sophomores and juniors would follow his example, and solemnly cremate the odious works of all the other mathematicians. Bridgman had no time just now to compete for literary prizes by new verses, nor were freshmen expected to do so; but making a clean copy of this rollicking and unstudied epistolary effusion he sent it in, and in due time had the lively satisfaction of seeing that it had taken the highest of the prizes for poems, and received in addition a very complimentary notice from the editor. From this time on whenever a class poet, or even a college poet, was needed, everybody at once thought of Bridgman as the obvious man for the honor.

Early in his reading of Newton's life Bridgman got absorbingly interested in the history of mathematical astronomy before Newton's time. To satisfy his curiosity he repeatedly consulted the encyclopædias on such topics as astrology, the Ptolemaic system of the world, the zodiac, the music of the spheres, the astrolabe, the astrological augury of the Etruscans and Romans. One day his class, which was reading Horace, reached the Seventeenth Ode of the Second Book, where the poet mentions three of the signs of the zodiac, and and alludes to the popular notion that a child's fate in life is predetermined by the star under which he chances to be born. In questioning the class on the matter alluded to, the professor quickly ascertained that Bridgman was the only member who had a perfectly clear understanding of the whole subject, and a full appreciation of the poet's thought. The public commendation then received made our youthful hero more pleased than ever that he had done some entertaining reading outside of his text books. In a Greek recitation a few weeks later he explained the Homeric *Tropai heeliioio*, "sun-wendings," with such intelligence that Professor Buck in his surprise and delight at once conferred upon him the new academic degree of C. H. D., which he afterward explained as meaning Doctor of Homeric Cosmology.

Years passed too rapidly for notice in detail. One Sunday afternoon, when our friend was a senior, he had a call from George Norton, a comrade who knew he was always welcome in Bridgman's room, and who often dropped in more than once or twice a day. The two had much in common. Both came from the West; both belonged to the same fraternity, and together had brought in nearly all the other members of the chapter. Usually as gay as a lark, George was on this occasion moody and much out of sorts. He had arrived home from a distant fraternity convention late on Saturday night, and before going to bed had got interested in a book by a new author of whom he had never before heard, Frank Stockton by name, and so had read on obliviously until it was half-past three Sunday morning. Then he had overslept, and then, from a letter which he had overlooked the night before, he found that he had just lost the opportunity to hear the anniversary sermon which his prospective brother-in-law had been invited to come on from Cincinnati to deliver that very morning before the American Bible Society, and which his sister had especially requested him to report. Some other small miseries had wrought upon him so that his first announcement on entering was: "Here I come, just thoroughly vexed and bored. Sunday is always such a stupid day!"

"That," replied Bridgman, "is because you have not yet gone to the bottom of Professor Bowne's doctrine of the relativity of all time."

"Do you mean anything in particular, old Sphinx?" growled George. "Or are you just trying to kill heavy time with heavier metaphysics?"

"I do mean something in particular," replied Bridgman. "But first you must come with me on another of my antiquarian walks. I cannot talk even metaphysics to a fellow as grumpy as you are just now. My wisdom would be entirely wasted."

Thereupon, producing a couple of walking sticks, he started out with his bored companion. First, he led him a brisk walk over the West Boston Bridge, and then through a part of Cambridge, entertaining him meantime with much bright and cheerful chat. By the time they arrived at the little grove now called the Lowell Memorial Park, at Elmwood, George seemed much like himself again.

As they seated themselves for a little rest, Bridgman said: "Now, George, I can talk with you about my phrase, 'the relativity of all time.' What I meant was that when you get to the bottom of that idea, you will understand that even with us men, if we have eaten of the tree of knowledge, and our eyes have been opened, and we have become as gods, a thousand years is as one day and one day as a thousand years. The longest life is immeasurably short, and the shortest is immeasurably long. One dull Sunday afternoon may mean more than a month of work or a year of play. One brief hour might well satisfy an archangel if in it he had fulfilled the supreme end of his creation. Do you remember Lowell's beautiful poem entitled 'What Rabbi Jehosha Said?' Let me repeat it to you, right here under the windows of the room in which it was written. I brought you out here for the very purpose."

Then, in a voice that betrayed the depth and tenderness of his friendship, he began: —

"'Rabbi Jehosha used to say
That God made angels every day,
Perfect as Michael and the rest
First brooded in creation's nest,
Whose only office was to cry
Hosanna! once, and then to die;
Or rather, with life's essence blent,
To be led home from banishment.

"'Rabbi Jehosha had the skill
To know that heaven is in God's will;
And doing that, though for a space
One heart-beat long, may win a grace
As full of grandeur and of glow
As princes of the chariot know.

"''Twere glorious, no doubt, to be
One of the strong-winged hierarchy,
To burn with seraphs, or to shine
With cherubs, deathlessly divine;
Yet I, perhaps, poor earthly clod,
Could I forget myself in God,
Could I but find my nature's clew
Simply as birds and blossoms do,
And but for one rapt moment know
'Tis heaven must come, not we must go,
Should win my place as near the throne
As the pearl angel of its zone,
And God would listen 'mid the throng
For my one breath of perfect song,
That, in its simple human way,
Said all the host of heaven could say.'"

The confidences and heart-revelations which followed are too sacred for repetition even in this place. Suffice it to say that one strong, wise, prayerful soul wrestled with a burdened and blinded brother-soul until at last, before the level rays of sunset had begun to fade, all spiritual darkness had vanished from the heart of George, and the light of an endless day had dawned.

These events of years ago were powerfully recalled to my mind last July, when late one night I was sitting with Bridgman in the top of the National Observatory in Washington. He, noble fellow, has reached the second place in that great scientific establishment. His published work is known to astronomers throughout the world. A Regent told me every one expects him to be the next director. As I said, it was late in the night. We had just been silently scanning the southern heavens. Scorpio's head was full in front of us; Jupiter and Saturn, bright landmarks toward the west; red Antares rivaled these imperial planets in their splendor. Suddenly Bridgman broke out, —

"'Me Scorpios adspicit
Formidolosus.'

Do you know I rarely see ragged Scorpio yonder without recalling that line of Horace, and Professor Lindsay's commendation of my enumeration of the signs of the zodiac, and my account of the history of horoscopes. It was my first public commendation in college, and it wonderfully relieved my backwoodsman timidity. Never can I be thankful enough that I was sent to Boston. There first, and there only, was I taught how to work and how to play. And never can I be thankful enough that my first entertaining reading was that great biography of Newton. But for that, I should have missed — at least for a long time — the instruction I had need of as to the way in which to carry myself among strangers. Then his habit of declining tobacco with the remark that he 'would make himself no necessities' was to me an eye-opener respecting the true nature of personal liberty, and it saved me from many a worse temptation. His lifelong faithfulness at St. Mary's Church made churchgoing easier and more scholarly to my boyish mind until for myself I learned the better reason and felt the stronger charm. His diligent study of the Bible through all his years made it easier for me to join the Bible class of our College Young Men's Christian Association. His service as religious instructor to the Princess of Wales made it easier for me to teach the Bible in turn, and later to accept the presidency of the Association. And had I not done these things, I never could have won in that memorable wrestle in the Elmwood grove, and gained for Christ George Norton, now foremost preacher and saint in New York city. You are soon to have another Opening Day. You tell me you are to give the appointed address. With these solemn stars as witnesses, I beg you to thank the dean and all the professors for that sweetness and light of life to which their words, their prayers, their acts of kindness, led me. Assure your new students that the best reading in the world is the most entertaining; that all play may be made work, and all work play; that every acquisition or achievement in one department of study is sure to bear fruit in another; that all particular studies are interrelated — nay, that they are parts of the one supreme study by which one masters the significance of life, and that relativity of life's time which Longfellow, no less beautifully than Lowell, has expressed: —

"'The Angels of Wind and of Fire
Chant only one hymn and expire
With the song's irresistible stress;
Expire in their rapture and wonder
As harpstrings are broken asunder
By the music they throb to express.'

Night after night I study these heavenly worlds, whose years and days are so different from ours; but never, never can I forget the year and the day when my blind eyes began to open one Opening Day of our College of Liberal Arts."

THE FAMILY

THE PRAYER
In Accordance With Individual Needs

META E. B. THORNE.

LUKE 15: 18. JOHN 1: 12.

"Our Father — *mine* — who art in heaven!"
I weary of delaying;
I would return to Thee and Thy dear home
Where there is bread for all who need, forgiveness for the straying.
Pleading Thy word, "I will receive," I come.

MATTHEW 12: 36, 37.

"Thy name be hallowed, Lord!" Keep Thou my tongue, my lips, from sinning;
Set Thou Thine angel guard before their door,
That reverence to Thee and truth and purity heart-winning
Shall mark the words I say forevermore.

ISAIAH 2: 2 5.

"Thy kingdom come!" Let not this prayer by lips alone be spoken;
But as I long for that glad day to dawn
When Christ shall reign and Satan's thralling bondage shall be broken,
Give me, I pray, some part to help it on!

MATTHEW 26: 39.

"Thy will — as 'tis in heaven!" I shrink.
For, ah! the way before me
Leads 'neath the threatening clouds to yonder tomb.
How can I tread the valley where the midnight shades hang o'er me?
Yet there in heaven they *gladly* do Thy will. Dear Lord, restore me
The joy of confidence amidst the gloom!

I CORINTHIANS 4: 2.

"Our daily bread." To me Thou hast entrusted store most precious
Of earthly riches; yet it is not mine,
But day by day Thou lend'st it to me. Father, most gracious,
To Thee I must account for that is Thine!

PSALM 132: 15. ISAIAH 33: 16.

"Our daily bread." I thank Thee, loving Father, Thou dost send it!
From day to day Thou meetest all my needs;
With constant proofs of mercy is my pilgrim way attended,
And yet for still more trust my spirit pleads.

MATTHEW 18: 35.

"Forgive — as we forgive." Dear Lord, I bow in deep contrition!
I dare not ask that *thus* Thou pardon me.
Unkindness oft I've cherished; grant me but this one petition —
That such grace I may show as I ask of Thee.

JOHN 17: 15.

"Deliver us from evil!" Lord, thou know'st the tempter's power
Ofttimes sweeps o'er me like a 'whelming flood,
And only Thine omnipotence can save me in that hour.
Thou only art my Refuge, Rock and Fortress and high Tower;
Hide me beneath Thy sheltering wings, my God!

And unto Him who loveth me, shall honor, praise and glory be,
In time and in eternity, both now and evermore.

Poynette, Wis.

Thoughts for the Thoughtful

Consecration is going out into the world where God Almighty is, and using every power for His glory. — *Moody.*

* * *

Come, take that task of yours which you have been hesitating before, and shirking, and walking around, and on this very day lift it up and do it. — *Phillips Brooks.*

* * *

There is no sense in always telegraphing to heaven for God to send a cargo of blessing, unless we are at the wharf to unload the vessel when it comes. — *Rev. F. B. Meyer.*

* * *

It requires a particular alertness to appreciate the widespread, but late and unexpected glory of the scarlet oaks. I do not speak here of the small trees and shrubs which are commonly observed and which are now withered, but of the large trees. Most go in and shut their doors, thinking that bleak and colorless November has already come, when some of the most brilliant and memorable colors are not yet lit. — *Thoreau.*

* * *

The sun sets behind the western hills; but the trail of light he leaves behind him guides the pilgrim to his distant home. The tree falls in the forest; but in the lapse of ages it is turned into coal, and our fires burn now the brighter because it grew and fell. The coral insect dies; but the reef it raises breaks the surge on the shores of great continents, or forms an isle in the bosom of the ocean to wave now with harvests for the good of man, and to be a gem hereafter for the diadem of the great Redeemer. We live and we die; but the good or evil that we do lives after us, and "is not buried with our bones." — *Cumming.*

* * *

It will bring rejoicing where otherwise there would be despair; it will inspire a song where there might have been a groan; it will put a silver lining on every cloud; it will gird you with strength for every temptation. Say it over and over today, "He is *my* shepherd; He is *my* shepherd." This little word will make a paradise of earth, and fill with glory the home where you live and the place where you work; in a word, it will lift you up to the heavenlies. The water-spider forms a sac-like cottage and fills it with air; then shuts herself in and sinks into the sea. She then anchors it and there brings forth her young; she practically lives in an upper world, although surrounded by all the dangers of the great deep. This is your privilege for this day and every day, to live in the very atmosphere of heaven while working down here in the sin-tainted atmosphere of this world. — J. WILBUR CHAPMAN, D. D., in "The Secret of a Happy Day."

* * *

Many a man, in his boyhood, had a giant for his ideal. In manner, speech, studies, all his little world saw his superiority over his companions. He finished school and college, and put himself into harness for work in the workaday world. The mountain was in front, where he expected a plain. The load behind was not to his taste. Self-denial was not easy to practice, and "giant" dwindled as self-love grew. To be a clerk in a dry-goods store was easier than to study a profession or to stay on the home-farm and help lift the mortgage. To live at home in ease was more congenial than to go out into the world and fight for himself the battles of life. Self-sacrifice was delightful as a theory, but disagreeable to practice. Early ideals faded away. The struggle of life ended in dreams even before it began. He, who might have been a giant and reached the heights, ends in being a dwarf at the foot of the mountain. — MRS. C. F. WILDER, in the *Classmate.*

* * *

Along a highroad, where, on either side,
Were toilers in a garden's budding ways,
A traveler passed who walked with hurrying stride,
And lips apart, and strained, far-searching gaze.
Then one cried: "Tarry, friend! Why hasten thus
From this rich garden? Here is room for thee.
Choose but thy place, thrust in thy spade with us,
And win thy portion likewise!" "Nay," said he,
"I see Tomorrow's roses ripe and red,
Nor fain would linger in this scentless plot
That shows no blossoms." Then, with eager tread
Took up his quest again, yet, knowing not
Tomorrow's flowers are rooted in Today,
Forever empty-handed went his way.

— BLANCHE TRENNOR HEATH, in *Christian Intelligencer.*

* * *

You are set some day in the valley of shadow, where you have to meet anxiety or solitude or trouble or care; and, with a new terror in your voice, you cry to God: "What does this mean? If Thou art here, show me Thy glory. My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?" But there comes to you no open vision. The shadow covers the cleft so wholly that it is as black as night about you, and it seems as if the sun were totally and permanently eclipsed. Yet how often it happens that as the experience goes away the light of it shines in. The meaning you could not read as it approached becomes plain as it departs. It was not that God had forsaken you in the darkness, but that He held His hand before your face; and — just as the shadow creeps from the face of the sun and the light comes back after an eclipse — so, by degrees, the hand is taken from your face and you begin to understand what your trouble meant and to catch a glimpse of the departing glory. "What I do," says Jesus, "thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter." The truth which was undisclosed while it was present is often discovered when it has gone away. "It is expedient for you," says Jesus again, "that I go away, that so the spirit of the truth may come to you;" and many a life has learned the truth by seeing a departing glory. — F. G. PEABODY, D. D., in "Afternoons in the College Chapel."

THE SINS OF THE CANDID

ADELAIDE L. ROUSE.

"WHAT," says my very candid friend, "can candor ever be a sin?" Assuredly, good madam, and you are one of the sinners I had in mind. If I were to define candor as it appears to me when view it in you and others of your kind, I should say it is the art of being disagreeable. Oh, yes, it is; you need not flush with anger. Didn't you tell Miss Blank that thick skins like hers always tanned that peculiar brown? Didn't you tell Mrs. Dash that her Tommy's nose had a lump like his father's? You told the elder Miss Smith that her voice is shriller than her sister's. And you told the minister himself that his anniversary sermon was long and tedious.

But you believe in telling the truth? So do I, but I don't believe in working to get it in, especially if it happens to be a disagreeable truth. If I had to choose between telling a falsehood and a disagreeable truth, I would tell the

truth, even if it cost me my last friend. But I am quite sure I shall never be placed in such a position. It is very seldom necessary to say disagreeable things.

Miss Blank did not ask you whether you thought her skin thick or thin; she merely said she wished she did not tan so easily. Mrs. Dash did not ask your opinion of the shape of Tommy's nose, much less of his father's. She mentioned that Tommy had fallen and skinned his nose; your comment was quite gratuitous. The Misses Smith sang for you at your request. You didn't like their voices, and you had a perfect right to your private opinion, so long as you kept it private. You might have thanked them for singing, and refrained from any criticism. Instead, you made them both angry. You were candid? Pardon me, you weren't; you were disagreeable, and you went out of your way to be so. If you were a singing teacher and were testing their voices it would be your duty to tell what you believed to be the truth, whether it was disagreeable or not.

As for the minister, he passed a very unhappy evening after his call upon you when you told him the candid truth about his sermon. But it was long and tedious? I dare say, but he didn't ask you what you thought of it. He did ask you if the growth of the membership and the financial status were not causes for thankfulness. You took all the warmth and glow from his heart by your truthful remark. You meant well, in all these instances, and you felt like a pillar of truth as you quoted to yourself your favorite maxim — "Be candid, whatever it costs."

Tact, my dear madam, tact is what you and your friends need. In its place it is as necessary as truth. It serves to lubricate the wheels of society and make life run smoothly. Therefore cultivate tact; it is by no means one of the minor virtues.

An instance where tact was very necessary and where its use put a roomful of people at ease, recently came under my observation. I was calling on a young lady who enjoys a reputation as a singer. Some friends came in to spend the evening, bringing with them a relative from a distant city. This lady was also a singer, and my friend had heard a great deal about her voice since she had been staying in town. Naturally, she asked the stranger to sing. As she told me afterward, she expected a treat. The singing was "simply dreadful," as my friend said. The lady had a tremendous contralto voice, but it was rough and uncultivated, and she had no control of it. My friend was playing the accompaniment, and I could see that she was nervous. When the song was finished I wondered what she could find to say about this performance. I knew she would say the right thing if any one could; but it was what might be called a tight place to be in. She played a few closing chords, then turned to the singer, smiled, and said with the utmost cordiality, "You have a *great big* voice." The tone was so complimentary that the lady was pleased, and the friends who had brought her seemed equally pleased. Suppose, instead, she had said, "I don't like your voice at all. I would advise you to stop singing till you have overcome your faults," everybody in the room would have felt uncomfortable, and my friend would have made more than one enemy. As it was, everybody was satisfied, and no truth was lost. A little tact often goes a great way. Indeed, it is often only another name for kindness.

Athens, N. Y.

AT EVENTIDE

I am too tired to sew; upon my lap,
Weary and spent, my idle fingers lie;
The needle is too heavy for my hand,
I fold the tiny dress and put it by.
The little maid, so weary of her play,
Must wear her faded frock another day.

Here, close beside me, lies my dainty book
With quaint, bright fancies 'mid its flowing rhyme,
Waiting through all the full and busy hours
For one short space of free, untrammeled time.
I touch its covers with a tender hand —
My brain is dull; I cannot understand.

I am too tired to pray, O pitying Lord!
I only know the day's hard tasks are done.
I bring my burdens — Thou canst count them o'er;
I lay them down before Thee every one;
I only long for sleep, to still my pain,
And strength to take my burdens up again.

— *Mary Riddle Corley.*

"THEY JEST LAFFED"

THE United States Senator had just finished his first term of service, and having worked his way up to that high honor, by hard knocks, felt a natural and proper pride in his success.

As the train which was bearing him westward rolled through Central Pennsylvania, a sudden and irresistible desire to visit the little village where he had been a barefooted boy, with only one shirt to his back, and one pair of torn pantaloons to his legs, came upon him. He persuaded the conductor to give him a "stop over" on his through ticket, and dropped off at a way station. It was thirty years or more that he had taken an outgoing train there, after having trudged ten miles to the railroad from the little backwoods village where he was born. All his family friends were dead, and he scarcely expected to see a familiar face; but sitting on the front seat of the old stage was Billy Blaus, the driver, a little grayer, a little more stoop shouldered, but the same old Billy, and the Senator knew him. His heart gave a sudden bound of surprised pleasure; he paid his fare and climbed up beside Billy, who gave him a piercing, but stealthy, glance of uncertain recognition, took the reins, clucked to his horses, cracked his whip and started.

After they had traveled a mile or more, the Senator said: "Billy, do you remember a little bare-footed boy by the name of Sam Markham, that used to play around the streets of Doodleville thirty years or more ago?"

"Yep."

"Maybe you wouldn't believe it to look at me, but I am he. You didn't know me, did you?"

"Yep."

The Senator was taken aback by this indifferent reception, and relapsed into silence. But his pride now got the better of him, and he was overpowered by his thirst for recognition.

"Billy," said he, "have you heard what I have been doing since I left Doodleville?"

"Yep."

This cold response cut the Senator still more deeply, but he tried again.

"Do you know that I have gotten to be a United States Senator?"

"Yep."

"Do all the people over in Doodleville know it?"

"Yep."

"What do they say?"

"Oh, they jest laff!"

The Senator collapsed, and settled back on the old leather seat, mad as a hornet. His pride was laid in the dust, and he wished he hadn't come. "If that is all they care about the success of a bare-legged boy, who has climbed into the United States Senate, and shed a halo of glory on his birthplace, they may go hang! 'A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country,'" he said bitterly.

For about ten minutes the Senator was all out of sorts, and then his sense of humor triumphed and he did what Billy said the Doodlevillians did — "jest laffed!"

What man, who has made anything at all of himself, has not strutted around his native town expecting people to fall flat on their faces before him! It is exasperating to have them "jest laff," but it as funny as it is inevitable. No one (except a mother) who has ever seen a boy with his feet bare, can ever fail to perceive his stone bruised toes through his patent leather boots, and scratched ankles through his broadcloth pantaloons or his toga!

When General Grant went back to visit one of the places of his boyhood, an old fellow winked at him and said, "Why, it's queer what fat cattle can be made out of scrawny calves!"

No! Men can never be heroes to their valets or prophets to their neighbors. Set that down, and when you go back to your old town, go back in the capacity of a bare-footed boy, or the neighbors will "jest laff!" — CHARLES FREDERIC GOSS, D. D., in *Presbyterian.*

FILLING IN THE CHINKS

"I? OH, I just fill in the chinks."

The girl laughed as she said it, but her mother added quickly: "The chinks are everything. You haven't the slightest idea what a help she is and what a load it lifts from my shoulders, this 'filling in of the chinks,' as she calls it."

The busy woman spoke warmly as she smiled happily at her daughter.

"You see, when she was through school, there didn't seem to be anything definite for her to do. Her father and I wanted her at home, for a while at least, before she undertook to go out into the world. Our one servant does all the heavy work, of course, and I am kept pretty busy with the children, and so she looked around and noticed the little things that should be done to keep a home

neat and orderly, and which a servant never does, and I have very little time for. The left-overs, I always called them — oh, but it is such a comfort to have them done! "

"And what are they?" I asked of the girl, as she sat pulling out the edges of a lace mat and making it look fresh and fluffy.

"Oh! I don't know," she answered. "There are so many of them, and such little things, you know."

She spoke almost apologetically.

"Let me see. Well, I began in the parlor, of course. All girls do at first. There were some little silver vases that were seldom shined. I kept those bright, and the silver on the afternoon tea-table. You have no idea how much it tarnishes. And the little cups always dusted, and the doilies fresh and clean, and the tidies also. Really that is a work by itself, and mother used never to have time. Then the picture molding. The brass hook that holds the picture cord was never dusted. I kept those clean.

"Then in the bedrooms, I look out that there are fresh towels on the bureau and stand, and that the hair receivers are not jammed full. It is really too funny the way I found them packed when I first began. And the soap dishes clean, and fresh soap when it is needed, and dusters in their bags, and waste-baskets emptied — oh, yes, and buttons sewed on the shoes. I believe I sew on a half-dozen every day.

"I go over the house daily, in the morning right after the children are sent to school. I begin by picking up the things they have dropped, and putting them in their proper places. Then I go into the library, sharpen the pencils that need it; fill the ink-well; see that the pens in the penholders are good, the blotting pad not too old, the waste-basket empty; and then I go through the other rooms, and, if you'll believe me, I always find something to be done, something aside from the regular work of clearing up, sweeping or bed-making — these belong to the girl to do. You see, I only do the little things that get left from the general cleaning or neglected altogether. It is very pleasant, and helps — at least, mother says that it does."

"Yes," said the mother, "and no one knows what a difference it does make in having those chinks filled." — *Good Housekeeping.*

"NO PLACE AT HOME"

I MET him on a street-corner — a bright, black-eyed lad of perhaps fourteen summers. I had seen him there evening after evening, and wondered whether there was no one who knew the temptations he encountered.

I made friends with him and won his confidence. Then I questioned him kindly in regard to his spending so much time in the street.

"I know," he said, looking up at me in such a frank, winning way that I could not help thinking what a noble man he might make, "the street is not the best place for a boy, but you see there's no place for me at home."

"How is that?" I asked.

I was surprised and pained at the answer.

"Well, I have two grown-up sisters, and they entertain company in the parlor every evening. They give me to understand that I am 'a third party,' and not wanted. Then papa is always tired, and he dozes in the sitting-room and does not like to be disturbed. It's pretty lonesome, you see; so I come down here. It was not always so," he went on. "Before grandma died I always went up to her room and had a jolly time. Grandma liked boys."

There was a quaver in the voice now that told of a sorrow time had not yet healed.

"But your mother?" I suggested

"Oh, mamma! — she is only a reformer and has no time to spend with me. She is always visiting the prisons and work-houses, trying to reform the men, or writing articles on how to save the boys."

"And her own boy in danger?"

"Yes. I am not half as good as I was before grandma died. I am getting rough, I am afraid. There does not seem to be any one to take an interest in me, so it does not much matter."

It was hard, bitter truth; and yet I knew that this was not the only boy who needed a wise, gentle hand to guide him through the dangerous period.

O mothers! are you blind, that you cannot see the danger of your own, but look for that of others?

Make home the brightest spot on earth for your children. Take an interest in their sports; make yourself young for their sakes, and then you can feel that you have done your whole duty.

I think the saddest, most hopeless thing I ever heard from a boy's lips was that sentence: "There is no place for me at home." God forgive that mother and open her eyes before it is too late, and help other mothers to heed the warning!

How is it, mothers? Are your boys in danger? Think of this, ponder over it, pray over it. — *Children's Visitor.*

DIRGE FOR A SOLDIER

In the east the morning comes,
Hear the rolling of the drums
On the hill.
But the heart that beat as they beat
In the battle's raging day heat
Lieth still.
Unto him the night has come,
Though they roll the morning drum.

What is in the bugle's blast?
It is: "Victory at last!
Now for rest."
But, my comrades, come behold him
Where our colors now enfold him,
And his breast
Bares no more to meet the blade,
But lies covered in the shade.

What a stir there is today!
They are laying him away
Where he fell.
There the flag goes draped before him;
Now they pile the grave sod o'er him
With a knell.
And he answers to his name
In the higher ranks of fame.

There's a woman left to mourn
For the child that she has borne
In travail.
But her heart beats high and higher,
With a patriot mother's fire,
At the tale.
She has borne and lost a son.
But her work and his are done.

Fling the flag out, let it wave;
They're returning from the grave —
"Double quick!"
And the cymbals now are crashing,
Bright his comrades' eyes are flashing
From the thick
Battle-ranks which knew him brave,
No tears for a hero's grave.

In the east the morning comes,
Hear the rattle of the drums
Far away.
Now no time for grief's pursuing,
Other work is for the doing,
Here today.
He is sleeping, let him rest
With the flag across his breast.

— PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR, in *Youth's Companion.*

CHILDREN'S LUNCHES

THE modern mother is, as a rule, a very busy woman. The household machinery must run smoothly, the children be tastefully dressed, social duties claim her attention, and she frequently strives to keep in contact with the outside world through the club or some other means. So is it to be wondered at, that a number of apparently unimportant matters are overlooked, and among these is usually included the lunch which the little son or daughter takes daily to school. But this is by no means as trivial as it would appear, since it plays an important part in the children's health.

"Now run down to Bridget, dear," says the mother when the little one is ready for school, "and ask her to put up your lunch." And how does Bridget perform the task relegated to her? She hastily cuts a few pieces of bread, dabs butter here and there, and with thick slices of meat, converts them into unappetizing sandwiches. One or two pieces of cake are added, and the child is dismissed with a curt "Be aff wid yez, now!" A few pennies coaxed from papa, to supplement the lunch, are spent at noon for some of the candy abominations usually sold in the vicinity of schools, and the sandwiches are frequently left untouched.

Now instead of letting the duty of preparing the lunch devolve upon Bridget, suppose the mother takes five or ten minutes, and does it herself. In the first place, she will see that a fresh napkin is used every day, and if this involves too much washing, substitute a pretty Japanese one. The bread will be in thin, even slices, lightly spread with butter, and cut in dainty triangles. Sandwiches admit of great variations. They may be of minced ham, chicken — any meat in fact — of salmon, or of hard boiled eggs cut up fine and softened with melted butter. A lettuce leaf with a little mayonnaise is a delicate filling for a sandwich, while peanut butter or jelly may be used to spread the butter.

So much for this part. As to the remainder of the lunch, let it always include fruit if possible, an orange, apple, dates, figs, or a banana (if the latter agrees with the child), while a handful of nuts will always be appreciated. Cake should be used sparingly. Avoid the richer varieties, and use instead sponge cake, angel food, ginger cakes or cookies. Once in awhile, as a special treat, put in a few good, pure candies, which are to be eaten after the rest of the lunch.

Finally, never let the child know what the lunch-basket contains, but keep it as a surprise, to be anticipated through the morning lessons. Of course, it will take time and trouble to prepare a dainty lunch every day, but it is one of those apparently trivial things which will be appreciated by the little one, and deepen the love in the childish heart for "the best mamma in the world." — ELSIE DUNCAN YALE, in *Presbyterian.*

ABOUT WOMEN

— Women have been granted permission to ride on trolley cars in Korea, which is considered a great privilege.

— Ida M. Tarbell, widely known for her excellent articles on the life of Lincoln, has been made editor of *McClure's Magazine.*

— Among the delegates at the International Council of Women was Dr. Ida Kahn, a Chinese woman, who was educated at Ann Arbor by American missionaries.

— Mrs. B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, widow of the late United States Senator Bruce, has been made lady principal of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute at Tuskegee, Ala. Senator Bruce was the only colored Senator who served a full term in the United

States Senate, and was the first colored Register of the United States Treasury.

— The *Woman's Journal* says: "A Japanese woman, said to be the first who ever applied for naturalization papers in this country, surprised Samuel D. Edick, the clerk of the United States Circuit Court, in the Federal Building yesterday, when she appeared before him, for a woman who wants to take out papers is always an object of curiosity. She said she was Miss Mine Harada, and she signed her name in a firm, legible hand."

— Miss Daisy B. Jackson, a young woman who has made for herself an enviable position in the life and accident insurance business, was chosen to represent Chicago in the great industrial parade of the fall festival. Miss Jackson is descended from the military family of Jacksons, and possesses literary talent as well as business tact and ability — *Union Signal*.

— Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson has just been appointed by the United States Government as special agent to the Paris Exposition. Her specific work is confined to social economy. All working girls' societies, luncheon clubs, resting rooms, gymnasiums, libraries, lecture courses, or other philanthropic movements will be fully exploited. Circulars requesting full information, with photographs, have been sent throughout the country to all organizations of this kind.

— Admiral Dewey has a good word for the Manila women. In the course of an interview reported in the New York *Times* he took up the photograph of one of the native beauties of Manila, saying: "Anybody who would say, after looking on this picture, that the Filipinos are a race of savages must be a pessimist indeed. She is one of three daughters. Two of them are married to Englishmen of wealth. One thing that greatly impressed me was the improved condition of the Filipinos in the Straits Settlements, where they have for years been in close contact with the English. Their high degree of progress and education gives me great hope for the future of the race."

— *Harper's Bazar* says the editor of the first woman's magazine ever published in this country is still living. "Her name is Mrs. Harriet Farley Donlevy, and the magazine she conducted was the *Lowell Offering*, issued by a literary association composed entirely of mill girls, who call themselves the 'Improvement Club of Lowell.' That was in the early thirties, when the high tariff made wages high, and the factories of New England were filled with well-educated, American born young women. The *Offering* was published at irregular intervals until 1840, when it assumed a monthly form, and continued for about ten years longer. It was written and edited entirely by women — a more unusual circumstance in those days than now."

Maine's Trade in Cats

SINCE July 1, 1898, Maine has shipped 6,400 cats of different varieties, and has cleared about $50,000 by the operation. The Angora and the Coon are the favorites, and in some instances $50 is paid for a single cat. Of the Angora breed there are only about 32,500 in the United States, and while Maine has spared herself short she still has nearly 2,000 on hand. The number steadily grows less, and at the present rate they will not last more than twenty years. The same is true of the Coon cats. The demand for both these varieties is ahead of the supply, and this ought to stimulate the Maine farmers to bestir themselves. Fifty dollars is a large price for a cat, and as long as there are people willing to pay even half that amount cat-raising ought to thrive.

BOYS AND GIRLS

WILLIAM THE SILENT

REV. JAMES MUDGE, D. D.

THE great Prince of Orange, to whom Holland owes so incalculable a debt, and whose name is a synonym for patriotism and every other noble quality, gained his surname of "The Silent" in a very peculiar way. He had been sent by his master, Philip II., in whose good graces he stood very high, to negotiate a most important treaty with France; which business he accomplished, although only twenty-six years of age, with surprising sagacity and success. It was while he was at the court of the French king that the turning point of his life came. King Henry of France and Philip of Spain had secretly agreed upon a scheme to extirpate Protestantism in their respective dominions by a general massacre of all heretics; and Henry, while walking alone with Prince William one day, supposing him to be privy to the arrangement, made the enormous mistake of opening to him the whole subject without reserve. William was nominally a Roman Catholic, and had no special sympathy at this time with the Reformers; but he had a manly detestation of murder. He was horror-struck with the plot thus unexpectedly revealed to him, but with great nerve and presence of mind he kept his countenance and dissembled his feelings so that the whole infernal scheme was speedily in his possession. The blunder of the monarch was of inestimable value to the cause of liberty. For William's purpose was fixed, and his life-work assigned him from that hour.

From his self-control during this momentous revelation of the iniquity of the kings, he was called The Silent. But he was far from being silent in after years when the time for utterance had come. He was the mouthpiece of millions that had no tongue but his. His voice rang throughout Europe in denunciation and exposure of villainy in high places. His eloquence was unrivaled in that age. And he stands with no superior (if indeed he has had an equal), in that age or any other, for whole-hearted, unfaltering devotion to the cause of liberty, religion and native land. Few men more genuinely great than he have ever blessed the earth. None was ever more truly the father of his country. The Dutch Republic rose into being simply because William lived. Without him, as friends and foes most clearly said, nothing could have been done. The whole enterprise hung upon his single arm. His entire private fortune was flung freely into the empty treasury of the struggling States.

Sprung from one of the proudest stocks of Europe, an independent sovereign with great possessions and the highest prospects, he willingly became a branded outlaw, with an enormous sum set upon his head, attracting constantly, and in the end, alas! successfully, the bullets of all the assassins of the world, that he might resist oppression. Born to ease and comfort and every worldly enjoyment, he took heroically upon his lonely heart a load of care which pushed him, haggard and worn, yet smiling cheerfully through it all, swiftly toward the grave. Tranquil amid the raging billows, like a rock with surges dashed, he stood a symbol of calm courage and unshrinking endurance.

He became deeply religious. This his private letters as well as his public documents conclusively show. A single quotation from his correspondence must suffice. To one of his lieutenants who wrote somewhat despondingly in an hour of extreme danger, he answered: "You ask if I have entered into a firm treaty with any great king or potentate, to which I answer, that before I ever took up the cause of the oppressed Christians in these provinces, I had entered into a close alliance with the King of kings; and I am firmly convinced that all who put their trust in Him shall be saved by His almighty hand."

What was most remarkable of all about him, he stood, in that age of ignorance and bigotry, the sixteenth century, for the most absolute toleration and perfect equality in matters of religious opinion. He strove to establish not freedom for Calvinism, but freedom for conscience. No man understood him. Even his nearest friends could not comprehend the sublimity of his position, so far was it from being their own. He was peremptory and resolute that thought should be toll-free, and errorists be treated with kindness. For this he was denounced as an atheist, "one who cared nothing either for God or religion." The Puritans who founded New England would doubtless thus have branded him. But never was charge more groundless. He towered above his contemporaries almost as much in faith and love as in mental abilities and political skill. His place is surely among the greatest of statesmen, patriots, heroes, and saints. "As long as he lived," says the historian Motley, "he was the guiding-star of a whole brave nation, and when he died the little children cried in the streets."

Let our young people study this sublime character in Mr. Motley's noble and fascinating volumes on "The Rise of the Dutch Republic."

Natick, Mass.

— Little Mary, aged five years, was greatly interested in the story of the good Samaritan, as related by her Sunday-school teacher. Upon her return home she gave her mother a vivid account of the selfishness of the priest and the Levite. "But," added she, "by and by a good American came by and helped the poor man!" — *Youth's Companion*.

All nourishment is food, but all foods are not nourishment. MELLIN'S FOOD IS NOURISHMENT.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Fourth Quarter Lesson VII

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1899.

NEH. 4: 7-18.

REV. W. O. HOLWAY, D. D., U. S. N.

REBUILDING THE WALLS OF JERUSALEM

I Preliminary

1. GOLDEN TEXT: *Watch and pray.* — Matt. 26: 41.

2. DATE: B. C. 444.

3. PLACE: Jerusalem and vicinity.

4. CONNECTION: Nehemiah appears to have set out immediately upon his errand. The king furnished him with a military escort and retinue (2: 9), and his arrival in Jerusalem, with the title of *Tirshatha*, or governor, created considerable excitement, and aroused the jealousy of the "adversaries," especially that of "Sanballat the Horonite, and Tobiah, the servant, the Ammonite, and Geshem the Arabian (2: 19), who henceforward became prominent opposers of his work. Nehemiah did not immediately announce his purpose. With rare discretion he kept silent, and on the third day after his arrival made a quiet reconnoissance by night, attended by a few followers, in order to survey for himself the desolation — "the masses of fallen masonry," the blackened gaps left where the gates had been destroyed by fire" When he reached "the king's pool," the *debris* became impassable for the beast on which he rode and he turned back, but not without forming a pretty accurate estimate of the work which lay before him. Then he summoned the rulers to a conference, and inflamed their zeal by depicting the defenceless state of the city, and telling them of "the hand of God" as shown in the grant that had been made to him, and also "the king's words that he had spoken," and the authority with which he had been invested. "Let us rise up and build!" was the prompt response, which soon ran like a watchword through all the ranks of the people. The enthusiasm became intense. Every class caught the infection. The work was systematically portioned out, so that each man was to build over against his own house if possible; and where there were no houses, the various guilds of the goldsmiths, apothecaries, etc., undertook to complete a definite interval. In the third chapter of Nehemiah we can almost hear the sound of the tools, and see the very walls begin to rise from the heaps of rubbish. We can see the priests, led on by Eliashib, building the "sheep gate," and sanctifying it, and the doors, "even unto the tower of Meah," and "unto the tower of Hananeel." And so the record goes on, till it includes all the principal citizens, individually or by groups, giving to each his individual credit — all except the haughty "nobles of Tekoa," "who put not their necks to the work of the Lord" (chap. 3: 5). The wall was finished in fifty-two days. Our lesson today records the obstacles which the builders had to encounter from fears without and foes within.

5. HOME READINGS: *Monday* — Neh. 4: 7-18. *Tuesday* — Neh. 6: 1-9. *Wednesday* Neh. 6: 10-16. *Thursday* — Neh. 13: 17-30, 43-47. *Friday* — Psa. 84. *Saturday* — Eph. 6: 10-18. *Sunday* — Mark 13: 28-37.

II Introductory

The "adversaries" had not reckoned on Nehemiah's celerity of movement. They expected that the work would be slow, would last for years, and that there would be plenty of opportunity to interpose obstacles. The astonishing spectacle of the entire population uprising from their Oriental languor, and going to work as one man to clear away the rubbish, infuriated them beyond measure. Sanballat, in particular, indulged in the most irritating mockeries: "What do these feeble Jews? Will they fortify themselves? Will they sacrifice? Will they make an end in a day?" And Tobiah, who was with him, contemptuously said: "Even that which they build, if a fox go up, he shall even break down their stone wall." From all this mockery Nehemiah appealed to the justice and the judgment of God, and slackened not his work. But when, ere a month had passed, the tidings went forth that the walls were already half up, and that the breaches were almost stopped, then the hostile tribes felt that the time for action had come. They formed a conspiracy and marshaled their forces to surprise the city and thwart the enterprise. Nehemiah was informed of their plot by friendly Jews who dwelt in their neighborhood; and took prompt measures to avert the danger. The work was suspended for the time, and the city suddenly converted into a military camp. The citizens were armed and enrolled, sentinels were stationed, and the half-built walls bristled with swords and spears and bows, and the enginery of war. The voice of their leader was heard at every point, animating the nobles and rulers to resistance: "Be not ye afraid of them. Remember the Lord, which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons, and your daughters, your wives and your houses." And the secret of all this splendid courage and determination is told in a line: "Nevertheless we made our *prayer* unto our God."

The critical moment passed. The "adversaries" were foiled in their intended surprise. Then the work was resumed — but not under the peaceful aspects with which it was inaugurated. While half of Nehemiah's body-guard toiled at the building, the other half mounted guard over shields, bows and breastplates, which were so distributed that they could be seized at a moment's notice. The builders and burden bearers went to their work with swords girded about their waists, and the trowel and the spear were close neighbors from early dawn till the end of day. A trumpeter was stationed by the side of Nehemiah, and at a single blast the people were instructed to array themselves in order of battle, or of defence against a covert foe. At night the walls were patroled by a watchful guard, and those who had toiled by day took off their clothes and slept; only of Nehemiah, and his brethren, and his escort, it is recorded that during all that critical period, until the walls were fully built and the gates hung, none of them took off their clothes save for washing. Well said Josephus, that "though Nehemiah lived to a good old age, and performed many other noble acts, yet the eternal monument of himself which he left behind him was the circuit of the walls of Jerusalem."

III Expository

7. Sanballat — probably the satrap, or pasha, of Samaria, under the Persians. Tobiah was probably his vizier, or chief adviser. Tobiah's name is Jewish, but he is spoken of as an Ammonite. Says Dean Stanley: "'The *slave*, the Ammonite,' is the sarcastic expression by which Nehemiah more than once insists on designating him." Arabians — the robber hordes of Geshem, dwelling on the southern border. Dr. Crosby seems to confound these with the Samaritans — the mixed races who were colonized in Samaria from Assyria after the deportation of the ten tribes. Ammonites — a transjordanic people, always hostile to the Jews. They, with the Moabites, descended from Lot. Ashdodites. — Ashdod, or Azotus, was a Philistine city, situated near the Mediterranean, between Gaza and Joppa. They were old-time foes of the Israelites, and their city was destroyed by one of the Maccabean princes 300 years later.

8. Conspired together. — They did not dare to act openly, because they would thereby put the Jews on their defence and also draw upon themselves the wrath of the Persian king. Their plan was to steal in covertly, slay a few, and intimidate the rest. Quite likely they gathered in some force near Jerusalem, hoping that their presence would dismay the Jews and deter them from carrying on the work.

9. Nevertheless — R. V., "but." Made our prayer unto our God. — This showed that Nehemiah was the man for the emergency. Looking aloft for succor and setting a watch for danger rendered his work doubly secure. Watching *and* praying, not singly but united, are the best defences for every beleaguered soul. Against them — "opposite to them" (Rawlinson).

10-12. And Judah said, etc. — Difficulties increased. The workmen — their numbers diminished by the necessity of keeping a part on guard — began to grow weary and discouraged. It was no light job to clear away the accumulated rubbish of more than one hundred and thirty years. Intrigues, too, were being carried on with some of the nobles in the city, and with the lukewarm population living outside. Arguments were plied to chill their zeal. The obstacles in the way were magnified, and the absurdity of so much haste commented upon. So that when the faint hearted Jews came to Jerusalem, they did their best to persuade their brethren to give up the work and escape the danger of attack by returning with them. Said unto us ten times — that is, "frequently," "over and over again." From all places whence ye shall return. — The R. V. corrects and makes intelligible this passage: "They said unto us ten times [frequently] from all places [from which they came], ye must return unto us."

13, 14. Therefore set I in the lower places behind the wall and in the higher places — in R. V., "therefore set I in the lowest parts of the space behind the wall, in the open places;" that is, "wherever the wall was low, unfinished, or sunken in a valley, and therefore peculiarly liable to an attack, Ne-

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hemiah stationed armed defenders behind it" (Huribut). The officers after their families — a wise piece of strategy; the men in that case would not be anxious about their absent families, and would be brave and watchful. And I looked . . . said unto the nobles, etc. — These warlike preparations, with the tidings of danger brought from without, naturally alarmed the people, which Nehemiah was quick to see and meet. Be not ye afraid of them. — Nehemiah's ringing words and lofty courage inspired the rulers with fresh confidence. He bids them remember the Lord who in times past had shown Himself great and terrible in their behalf; and he puts them on their manhood by exhorting them to fight for their own families and kindred.

15. Enemies heard . . . God had brought their counsel to naught.— Intrigue, artifice, threats, conspiracies even, failed. The people remembered God and trusted in Him, and He brought the counsel of their enemies to naught. They could not make the attack secretly with any prospect of success, and they dared not make it openly. They were obliged to give it up for the time.

16 18. Half of my servants — referring probably to the body guard which he had brought from Susa. Habergeons — R. V., "coats of mail." Rulers were behind — "for oversight and guidance." They that bare burdens, with those that laded — in R. V., "they that bare burdens laded themselves." For the builders. — These were not the same as the burden-bearers. Says Rawlinson: "Those engaged upon the work were divided into two classes — actual builders (masons, bricklayers, and the like), and those who carried the materials. Of these the latter did their work with one hand, while in the other hand they held the weapon. The former needed both hands in their employment, but even they wore swords in their girdles."

IV Illustrative

1. The same occupation, whether it be work, prayer, or amusement, if constant, would make us stupid and gloomy. You can dig in the dirt until you become a brute, pray until the habit makes you a monk, and play until you become a mere puppet. Combine the three. Your work will be more fruitful, your religion more cheerful (Björnson).

2. We are told of the Persian bird Juftak, which has only one wing. On the wingless side the male bird has a hook and the female a ring. When thus fastened together, and only when fastened together, can they fly. The human race is that Persian bird, the Juftak. When men and women unite, they may soar skyward (Gail Hamilton).

3. The father of a small family at the outbreak of the Rebellion felt that he could not stay at home while his neighbors went to the war. The boys agreed to help their mother while their father fought for the flag. The boys' farming elicited the commendation of a passing gentleman, to whom one of them said: "Father's fighting, I'm digging, and mother's praying" (Huribut).

4. A story is told of an old man, Everard, who lived long ago. A friend asked him why in the evening he complained of weariness and pain. "Alas!" answered he, "I have every day so much to do; I have two falcons to tame, two hares to keep from running away, two hawks to manage, a serpent to confine, a lion to chain, and a sick man to tend and wait upon." "But," said his friend, "no man has all these things to do at once." "Yes, indeed, it is with me as I have said. The two falcons are my two eyes, the two hares are my feet, the two hawks are my hands, which I must train and keep to work, the serpent is my tongue, the lion is my heart, the sick man is my own body which is ever needing my watchfulness and care" (Rev. J. M. Randall).

5. It is said that an eminent person of the present day has treasured up in a book all the fiercest attacks which have been made upon him, and without having answered one word either good or bad, keeps that book for the amusement of his friends. Better, perhaps, was the observation of another: "They cannot harm me by what they say of me. I am too near the Great White Throne for that." At any rate we can all imitate the forgiving spirit of good Archbishop Tillotson. Among his papers, at his death, was found a bundle of all the worst lampoons which had ever been written against him, with the pathetic memorandum, "May God forgive them; I am sure I do" (Canon Farrar).

6. "Abandoned Farms." At a recent county fair in New England there was a continual crowd around one agricultural exhibit, which excited a great deal of admiration, and was the occasion of many remarks. The exhibit was marked, "Raised on an Abandoned Farm." The articles shown were grown by a man who had formerly followed another occupation, upon a farm in a rough hill town, which its owner had found an undesirable piece of property, and had practically deserted. The exhibit included twenty-two varieties of potatoes, several varieties of wheat, oats, barley, rye and beans, onions, pumpkins, squashes, melons, beets, carrots, and turnips. The people kept the proprietor of the "abandoned farm" busy explaining how he produced such wonderful results. His reply was that *he took delight in farming, and did the best he could.* "Oh, yes," said one bystander, somewhat contemptuously, "he's farming for the love of it." "And I imagine," said another bystander, "that if the farmer who had the place before this man took it had farmed a little more for the love of it, he wouldn't have had any occasion to go off and leave it." There was sound philosophy in this remark (*Youth's Companion*).

Remodeling a Gown

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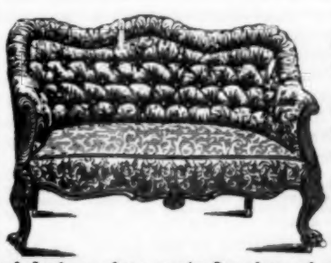

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OUR BOOK TABLE

The Temperance Problem and Social Reform. By Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell. Thomas Whittaker: New York.

He would be a rash man who should assume or assert that a scheme for the solution of the tremendous liquor problem, so wide-reaching and many-sided, had been struck out at a blow — that the one panacea for the foul disease had been found. As we understand it, Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell hardly claim this. But in the wonderfully able book which they have produced and which has received the very highest commendations in England, a plan is proposed which, if we are not much mistaken, will commend itself to a very large number as the most practical, on the whole, of any before the public.

The authors have very carefully examined all the schemes at present in vogue or proposed to be put in operation. And while they candidly admit the various excellences attracting to them all, they found also very serious objections. It finds prohibition, however admirable as a theory, impracticable of enforcement, average human nature being what it is, in the larger towns and cities, unless the circumstances are very exceptional. "Not only has it failed to destroy the liquor traffic, but its efforts in that direction have served but to intensify the evils of municipal and political corruption that are inseparable from so powerful and lucrative a monopoly." It finds the various forms of State monopoly and high license — in Russia, Scandinavia, South Carolina, etc. — while having some good features, all fatally defective at a number of points. What, then, is proposed as a substitute? In chapter sixth, headed "The Solution of the Problem," the following suggestions are made: —

"The first practical step in the direction of reform is to confer upon localities the power of granting a monopoly of the entire retail traffic within their borders, either to companies formed for that purpose, upon which the municipal councils shall be directly represented, or, under important safeguards, to the councils themselves. The second step is to establish and maintain out of the profits of the traffic efficient and attractive social institutes or People's Palaces in which full and even elaborate provision could be made for the most varied forms of healthful recreation, but in which no intoxicants would be sold."

Full recognition is given, as in all reform schemes it certainly must be, to the manifest fact that reforms to be effective must be constructive as well as restrictive; that a substitute must be provided for the saloon, since in so many cases it is simply the monotony and dullness and misery of the lives of the poor, together with the total absence of adequate provision for social intercourse and healthful recreation, that drives them to these places where drink soon proves their ruin. It is recognized that these substitutes must outshine the saloons in their attractiveness, be better lighted, warmed, and ventilated, with refreshments of good quality at reasonable rates, music, papers, games, clubs, etc. The trouble, so far, has been to get the money for this. But when the profits of the sales — in places which decide that sales must continue — are taken entirely out of private hands and put into the hands of a central authority by whom they shall be mainly devoted to establishing counter attractions to the saloon, money in plenty is afforded. These grants to liquor towns, it is provided, are to be in the ratio of their population, not in the ratio of the profits earned; and an exactly similar grant is to be made to prohibition towns, so that all inducement to extend or even continue the traffic is taken away. Thus the right of prohibiting the traffic is placed within the power of every locality. But where they will not do so — as in large towns mainly inhabited by foreigners, and where no contiguous city gives them facility for obtaining drink — the saloons are to be put under strict control of disinterested parties, sales on credit prohibited, no attractions allowed, no screens, no side entrances, no inducement to push the sales, and all the profits taken for distribution *pro rata* throughout the State with the express purpose of providing the most wholesome and effective counteractant of the saloon.

This, in brief outline, is the plan. It seems well guarded, and, so far as we can see, would be a vast improvement on anything at present visible. Is there not something here on which all, or nearly all, temperance workers can unite? That is the first thing to be accomplished. Are there not elements enough of sound sense and right reason in this to make a strong appeal to the great body of citizens who wish well to the community? Is there any real principle surrendered by establishing for a season State control of that which cannot at present be wholly destroyed? Must we not take into account human nature as it is in order to work effectively in lifting it to something better? Let the matter be carefully examined and discussed. It is high time that temperance people waive their prejudices and modify an unreasoning loyalty to theories, and with open eyes look all facts in the face and at least make trial of those new methods of reform which carry the approval of a conscientious majority. Something of the sort is greatly needed to put new life into the agitation and give renewed life to those who have about concluded that on the old lines there is no prospect of success. Why should not Massachusetts be the first of the States to put in operation this plan of dealing with the traffic in alcoholic drinks? It would be adding one more trophy of renown to the long list of good things already to her credit on the roll of history. M. J.

Ten Times One is Ten; and Other Stories. By Edward Everett Hale. Little, Brown & Co.: Boston. Price, $1.50.

This is the third volume in the fine Library Edition of this favorite author's works, which this House is bringing out. It contains five of Dr. Hale's famous parables, which read so much like fact that it is well-nigh impossible not to believe that the persons named and the events described are authentic history. Mr. Hale tells in his preface, in a very modest way, of the good which "Ten Times One is Ten" set in motion. He seems to have the art, as has no one we have ever known, of inspiring others to go upon the errands of mercy which he suggests. It is a benefaction of unspeakable value to the public that he is able to edit this series. The four other stories included in this volume are: "Neither Scrip nor Money," "Stand and Wait," "Herzibah's Turkeys," "Our New Crusade."

Amateur Photography. A Practical Guide for the Beginner. By W. I. Lincoln Adams. Illustrated. Fifth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. The Baker & Taylor Co.: New York. Price, $1.25.

The appreciation of the public for this book is heartily attested in the demand for the fifth edition. The author succeeded, in a remarkable degree, in providing amateurs with the practical suggestions needed in order to become successful photographers. The illustrations of his own work which appear in the book are of the very highest perfection of the art.

Osceola, Chief of the Seminoles. By Col. H. R. Gordon. E. P. Dutton & Co.: New York.

The author has given us an accurate history of that terrible Indian war which devastated Florida, in a form entertaining to young people, while avoiding a too vivid description of its horrors. Two young men start into the interior of the State to the home of one of them, and upon the return journey are set upon by the Indians. Osceola has been on hunting trips with one of the young men, and after many arguments on the rights of this war, saves them from his following of Indians, Negroes and half-

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breeds, and bids them go. They meet with a scout, prevent him from shooting Osceola, and finally, after thrilling escapes, reach home in safety to enlist and fight to the close of the war.

An Autumn Lane, and Other Poems. By Will T. Hale. Barbee & Smith: Nashville, Tenn. Price, $1.

In this volume we are introduced to a poet of a very high order of ability. Mr. Hale is the poet of nature and of sentiment, often weaving a single incident into tender and inspiring verse, as may be seen in "Baby's Prayer." In some respects he reminds the reader of Eugene Field. His themes are always elevating, and he never drops below a dignified and inspiring level.

Letters from Ralph Waldo Emerson to a Friend. 1838-1853. Edited by Charles Eliot Norton. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston and New York. Price, $1.

Thirty-four short letters are included in this little volume. Where have they been all this time? Better late than never. Some of them are not of importance; but others are so crowded with the peculiar traits of this unique individuality that they will be greatly enjoyed by the multitudes who have learned to prize the utterances of the Concord sage. We must make room for a few extracts that shall be a sample of much more here to be found: —

"Our children are to execute not what we foresaw, but what our best moments promised to the eyes that watched us." "This little self-possessed and most assured personage [born the day before] seems to me much more than a century old — say many centuries — the hoariest antiquity, Father Apennine, or the Jungfrau Mountain not older." "Is it the picture of the unbounded sea, or is it the lassitude of this Syrian summer, that more and more draws the cords of Will out of my thought and leaves me nothing but perpetual observation, perpetual acquiescence, and perpetual thankfulness?" "I find myself, maugre all my philosophy, a devout student and admirer of persons. I cannot get used to them; they daunt and dazzle me still. I have just now been at the old wonder again. I see persons whom I think the world would be richer for losing; and I see persons whose existence makes the world rich. But blessed be the Eternal Power for those whom fancy even cannot strip of beauty, and who never for a moment seem to be profane." "Friendship does not ever seem to me quite real in the world, but always prophetic; and if I wrote on the Immortality of the Soul this would be my first topic. Yet is nothing more right than that men should think to address each other with truth and the highest poetry at certain moments, far as their ordinary intercourse is therefrom and buried in trifles. I will try if a man is a man. I will know if he feels that star as I feel it; among trees does he know them and they him? Is he at the same time both flowing and fixed? Does he feel that Nature proceeds from him, yet can he carry himself as if he were the meanest particle? All and nothing? These things I would know of him, yet without catechism; he shall tell me them in all manner of unexpected ways, in his behavior and in his repose."

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Send us your address on a Postal and we will mail you our Illustrated Announcement Number, containing a full prospectus of the Contributors and Contributions engaged for the new volume.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

Christian Science and Other Superstitions. Being selected chapters from "Faith Healing, Christian Science and Kindred Phenomena." By J. M. Buckley, LL. D. New York: The Century Co.

We have here the larger book mentioned above, contracted to 128 pages, by including only the essays on "Faith Healing" and "Christian Science," together with a supplementary paper now presented for the first time. The latter treats "Recent Failures of Christian Science and Faith Healing," "Contrast between the Failures and Successes of Faith Healing and Christian Science and Those of Physicians," "Important Facts Concerning all Sicknesses," and "The Relation of the Practice of Christian Science and Faith Healing to Civil Law." It is an excellent antidote to be put into the hands of those who have been poisoned by these delusions; and if taken in time, before the poison has too thoroughly done its fatal work, good results must follow. It presents valuable ammunition to those having to combat these superstitions. The more of such books the better for the sanity of the public mind. The number of people in these days who are partly crazy is amazing.

Patriotic Nuggets. From Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Beecher. Gathered by John R. Howard. Fords, Howard & Hulbert: New York. Price, 40 cents.

These selections from these distinguished men are made with critical care, and are especially pertinent to these stirring times.

Perfect Happiness. By Rev. H. T. Davis, of the Nebraska Conference, Author of "Solitary Places Made Glad." Curts & Jennings: Cincinnati. Price, 90 cents.

This is a book of devotion, written, as the author asserts, as "the result of earnest prayer." After a long and serious illness the writer claims that, in response to "three months' prayer," among other things clearly suggested to him was "the writing of this book." We are not able to accept his assurance of the fact, though we have no doubt of his sincerity.

Chatterbox. Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M. A. Dana Estes & Company: Boston. Price, $1 25.

Since 1878 the hearts of the children have rejoiced in the annual appearance of "Chatterbox" from the house of Estes & Lauriat (now Dana Estes & Company). There are stories and pictures galore, with six highly colored plates, and bright pictorial covers. The stories all have a decided English flavor, but American children will not find them less entertaining on that account; and this volume for 1899 is even more attractive than its predecessors.

An Undivided Union. By Oliver Optic. Completed by Edward Stratemeyer. Lee & Shepard: Boston. Price, $1.50.

This book, the one hundred and eighth to bear the name of "Optic," closes the work of this voluminous and popular author, the manuscript being in a state of preparation at the time of Mr. Adams' death. It forms the last volume of "The Blue and Gray — On Land" series, and covers the Tennessee campaign, with the battle of Chickamauga. A very appreciative preface by the publishers is appropriately added.

Henry in the War; or, The Model Volunteer. By Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A. Lee & Shepard: Boston. Price, $1.25.

"Henry in the War" is a companion to "Donald's School Days." It depicts West Point before the war, recruiting for the regiments, the advance to the front, the fighting at Bull Run and on the peninsula, and from then to the close of the war such other events as serve to make the story complete. Historical accuracy is preserved in all important points, and the name of the author is sufficient voucher for the high moral tone of the narrative.

Captain Tom, the Privateersman, of the Armed Brig Chasseur. As set down by Stephen Burton of Baltimore. Edited by James Otis. Illustrated by J. W. Kennedy. Dana Estes & Co.: Boston. Price, $1.25.

The pages of this volume — one of the "Privateers of 1812" series — will be eagerly devoured by the boys; for the exciting experiences of the two lads, Donald Fyffe and Stephen Burton, on board the "Chasseur," are aglow with interest and action. Incidentally much valuable information regarding privateering is sifted through this entertaining volume. The publishers have given the story an attractive setting.

The Minute Boys of Bunker Hill. By Edward Stratemeyer. Illustrated by J. W. Kennedy. Dana Estes & Co.: Boston. Price, $1.25.

This popular writer for boys provides in this volume a vivid and interesting story of the stirring scenes and incidents connected with the siege of Boston. Much has been written about the "minute men" of those early Revolutionary days, but of the "minute boys" we have heard comparatively lit-

tle or nothing. The young hero, Roger Morse, is indeed a manly "minute boy," who exhibits true courage and bravery on many trying occasions. Part of the time he was a prisoner; but he finally escaped, and upon the evacuation of Boston by the British, returned to his home and mother and sister Dorothy.

The Enchanted Type-Writer. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated by Peter Newell. Harper & Brothers: New York and London. Price, $1.25.

This is another amusing volume from the pen of the author of "A House-Boat on the Styx," "Ghosts I have Met," "Coffee and Repartee," etc. The "enchanted typewriter" — a machine in the author's possession — was used nocturnally by Boswell and Xanthippe in their editorial work for the *Stygian Gazette*, thus giving much interesting information regarding present-day Hades. Mr. Newell's whimsical pictures of some of the shadowy inhabitants of Hades add much to the interest of this laughter-provoking volume.

Jean's Opportunity. By Howe Benning, Author of "Hester Lenox," "Quiet Corners," etc. The Union Press: Philadelphia. Price, $1.25.

One feels safe in placing in the hands of a young girl one of Howe Benning's books, and this new story from her pen is particularly inspiring and helpful. Jean Hallock, the heroine, inherited a fortune from her father, an abandoned "old academy" being a part of the inheritance. This proved to be her "opportunity." She made the academy a home and resting-place for some who were in sore need of such a refuge. By Jean's noble example two fashionable friends, who led aimless lives, were induced to seek happiness in doing good. Lessons of helpfulness among the poor and unfortunate are interwoven with happy girlish experiences in a most fascinating way.

A Jersey Boy in the Revolution. By Everett T. Tomlinson. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston and New York. Price, $1.50.

This latest book by this well-known author of historical stories for young people deals mainly with the settlers in New Jersey and the battles of the Revolutionary War which took place in that vicinity. The young reader will follow with unflagging interest the career of Tom Coward, and will gain thereby a good idea of the state of the country in those terrible years, as well as a clearer knowledge of the principles for which our noble and patriotic ancestors contended.

The Brownies Abroad. By Palmer Cox. The Century Co.: New York. Price, $1.50.

This is the sixth volume in which Mr. Cox records the adventurous and diverting doings of the Brownies, so dear to the hearts of the children who have become familiar with the elfish little creatures through his pictures and verses. In this beautiful book the little folk travel through Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, etc., and make themselves decidedly at home in those far-off countries. They visit the Zoo in London, they climb a tree at Flodden Field, they cut turf in Ireland, they spend a day at Waterloo, they climb Vesuvius; yet in the midst of change they are the same funny little grigs. Of the six Brownie Books thus far issued over 150,000 have been put upon the market.

Magazines

— The leading article in *Music* for October is "Johanna Gadski, Artist and Woman," by Emma Davison Nuckols. James Sargent Smith writes upon "How to be Musical without the Drudgery of Practice." John S. Van Cleve has a valuable paper upon "Musical Memory: Its Nature and Importance." The regular departments are exceedingly interesting and informational. (Music Magazine Publishing Co.: Chicago.)

— *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for November gives the leading place to the paper on "The Real Problems of Democracy," by Franklin Smith. "Spider Bites and 'Kissing Bugs,'" illustrated, is treated by L. O. Howard. Prof. John Trowbridge presents "Wireless Telegraphy," a subject now receiving much attention. "Do Animals Reason?" receives special examination. The editor discusses "Home Burdens," and "Specialization." (D. Appleton & Company: New York.)

— The *Nineteenth Century* for October magnifies, as its most important paper, "The Situation in South Africa," by Rev. C. Usher Wilson. Dr. J. Guinness Rogers has an important paper upon "Liberalism and its Cross-currents." "The Cry of the Consumptives," by James Arthur Gibson, shows that this subject agitates the English speaking race everywhere. Mrs. Humphry Ward, who has such a predilection for theological themes, writes upon "The New Reformation (II): A Conscience Clause for the Laity." There are two pertinent papers upon the Ritualistic controversy. (Leonard Scott Publication Society: New York.)

— A daintily artistic number is the November *Scribner*. In "The Great November Storm of 1898," there are some very fine illustrations. The same is also true in a marked degree in the paper on "Pictorial Photography." "The Man on Horseback," by William Allen White, is a vivid portrayal, in story form with illustrations, of the money-making spirit which controls the business and legislation of too many cities and States. "The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson" are continued. It is a very attractive number. (Charles Scribner's Sons: New York.)

A Lynn Common Octogenarian

REV. C. E. DAVIS.

Mr. Harrison Newhall, of the First M. E. Church (Lynn Common), Lynn, celebrated the 80th anniversary of his birth, Wednesday afternoon and evening, Oct. 18. The occasion will be remembered for a long time by the large company of friends who called upon our brother whom the almanac declares to be fourscore years of age. His activity in business and church leads many of us to ask if the family register of this branch of the Newhall family is correct.

If space permitted, we could write a long chapter tracing the family history of the two brothers, Thomas and Anthony Newhall, who came from England at the beginning of the settlement of Lynn (1629); and we could show that the blood of the Newhalls and the Breeds, two familiar names in this city, flows in the veins of our honored brother. Lynn is a great city for blood relations. The Methodist minister who is stationed at Lynn Common needs the full five years in which to learn all of the family connections of this the mother church of New England Methodism. At one time Harrison Newhall and wife had forty-two own cousins — a record presumably not equaled in this city.

Our brother was educated in the Lynn schools, the old Lynn Academy, Bradford Academy under Benjamin Greenleaf, the noted Essex County mathematician, and Wilbraham Academy. He married Martha Mudge Perkins, April 13, 1842, who lived with him more than forty-seven happy years. Their living children are: Israel Augustus, Loranus Campbell, and Howard Mudge Newhall, all engaged in business in Lynn.

For thirty years Mr. Newhall was engaged in the business around which the city of Lynn has been built, and from which it has derived the name known far and wide, the "City of Shoes." For nearly twelve years he has been associated with his youngest son, Howard Mudge Newhall, in one of the largest insurance agencies in Essex County. He was town treasurer of Lynn in 1849, was a member of the board of assessors after the town became a city, and served on the board of aldermen in 1857.

Mr. Newhall was an ardent Methodist, and has served the church faithfully for sixty years. He was converted in 1838, joined the church in full in 1839 (Rev. Charles K. True baptizing him), was made class-leader in 1841, elected to the superintendency of the Sunday-school, which position he held for seven years, was trustee twenty years and more, treasurer of the church eleven years, and is now a steward, having filled this position for forty-seven consecutive years, during which period he has been the scribe of the church. He is always present at the quarterly conference, and keeps voluminous records of all proceedings; his record books are a thing of beauty and a joy for the succeeding generations. The future historian of this church will bless the name of our time-honored secretary. He has also been a trustee of Wilbraham Academy for forty-five years, the last twenty of which he has served as secretary of the board.

A simple incident will show what kind of a man he was in '61-'65. When John Brown was executed, he, with the janitor of the church, James Stone, who recently left us for his upper home, went into the old church, and, barring the doors securely, began tolling the bell. Angry pro-slavery men tried to effect an entrance and put a stop to the disgrace which Lynn Common was putting on the city, but their efforts availed nothing; the bell tolled for nearly two hours. This was noised through the South where Harrison Newhall sold most of the shoes he manufactured. A few weeks later one of his regular Southern customers came North, and, finding our antislavery champion, soundly berated him, telling him he could never sell any more shoes in the South. To emphasize his remarks, the Southerner placed a large order in another Lynn firm, the members of which were less pronounced in their sympathies for the slaves. For a time the joke rested on the loyal supporter of the Stars and Stripes, his competitors deeming it a rare piece of good fortune to get away from the Newhall manufactory the wealthy Southern dealer. But (you ought to see his eye twinkle as he tells it) six months later, it was Harrison Newhall's turn to laugh, when through a disastrous failure of the Southern house *that* bill was settled ten cents on a dollar.

At eighty years of age Mr. Newhall is cheerful, energetic and active in church and city. The pastor seldom misses him from his accustomed place Sunday morning and evening, and he always takes his class in Sunday-school, a position he has filled for years. We all want him to invite us to his hundredth anniversary.

Lynn, Mass.

RISING SUN Stove Polish.
Made perfect by 40 years' experience—its shine is brightest, comes quickest—lasts longest—never burns red or cakes on iron.
ALSO IN PASTE FORM—"SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH."

THE CONFERENCES

VERMONT CONFERENCE

St. Johnsbury District

Preachers' Meeting.—The meeting at Marshfield was a decided success, though only a part of the preachers were present. Most were engaged in special meetings at home. The weather was delightful and the entertainment most generous. Mr. Albert N. Bliss welcomed the preachers to Marshfield, and the generous ladies supported him in practical fashion.

Hardwick is in the midst of revival services, with some outside aid by pastors and presiding elder. The people are loyal and devoted in support of the work. Some new ones are entering the way of life.

Danville.—Rev. S. G. Lewis had Miss Darling, of Calais, aiding him in services last week, and proposes to continue extra meetings for some time. A goodly number of those not professing Christ are attending the meetings and show a real interest.

North Danville.—Rev. W. R. Patterson is pushing the battle, with the aid of neighboring pastors. Meetings are held nearly every evening. Some interesting young men are entering the King's highway.

Marshfield.—Rev. C. G. Gorse began schoolhouse meetings in the southwest of the town, Oct. 19. A layman from Barre aided him. He proposes a like crusade in several districts of his parish.

Lyndonville.—Four were received from probation on a recent Sabbath, several by letter, and new ones taken on probation. Other letters are soon to come in. The pastor was in Boston for a few days with his brother, who reached last week the central ridge of life's climb—fifty years.

St. Johnsbury.—All are rejoiced at the rapid apparent recovery of Rev. G. W. Hunt. It was a great disappointment to him and his people that he should be so suddenly prostrated just as the work seemed to promise a grand advance. Rev. W. E. Douglass, of Barton, and the presiding elders have preached for him.

Island Pond prospers. The pastor is greatly encouraged in some district meetings.

Groton.—The new pastor, Rev. W. R. Mather, has arrived from Ohio, and took up the work, Oct. 15. All will unite in wishing him the largest success.

Festivals.—The present seems to be the time for chicken-pie festivals. Evansville and Brownington have indulged, and East Burke reports a revenue of over $19 from the same source.

J. O. S.

St. Albans District

North Hero.—The pastor, Rev. J. Q. Angell, is holding a series of cottage meetings. In some localities, especially where the people are scattered, this is a good method of work; and where the plan is carried out wisely and persistently good results are sure to be attained. There is another "angel" in the parsonage, born Sept. 28.

Morrisville.—The Epworth League and the pastor, Rev. Milo S. Eddy, are at present harmoniously and successfully uniting in the Sunday evening service. The topics of the League are used, and the services are opened by some member of the League, but the pastor is on the platform, speaks on the topic of the hour, and closes the meeting as he sees fit. In some places one service like this is better than two services in succession.

The presiding elder recently gave an illustrated lecture on "Christ in Art and Song," which the people greatly enjoyed. The illuminating was effected by the "Sunlight Gas Company" of Morrisville, without cost to the church.

Middlesex.—The people are improving the parsonage and church property. The latter has been tastefully frescoed and carpeted. The health of the pastor, Rev. M. H. Ryan, has greatly improved since moving to this charge last spring, and he is full of hope for the work.

Essex Junction.—The Methodist church here is not yet finished, but it is so far completed that services are held in it. The pastor, Rev. A. B. Enright, is now operating with the people to complete and dedicate the building. The village is growing, and it is expected that this will soon become a strong church.

Fairfax.—The pastor, Rev. A. W. Ford, and his excellent wife have accomplished the rejuvenation of the parsonage. It has been greatly improved within and without. A dilapidated parsonage or church tells a sad story of a backslidden people. Look out for a revival at Fairfax. Mrs. Ford has recently organized a promising Junior League of some twenty-five members.

Revivals.—Protracted meetings with good results are now in progress at St. Albans, Stowe, Waterville, Enosburgh Falls, Sheldon, and possibly at other places.

Membership.—A partial report of the second quarter shows the following results: At St. Albans, Rev. W. S. Smithers, pastor, 2 have been received on probation, 4 admitted by letter, and 15 received from probation into full membership. At Worcester, Pastor Clark Wedgeworth reports 2 probationers received, 2 admitted by letter, and 8 received into full membership from probation. At Stowe, Rev. O. L. Barnard, preacher in charge, has recently received 4 on probation and 5 from probation into full membership.

C. S. N.

N. E. SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

Providence District

Providence Union Ministers' Meeting.—Chaplain J. H. Nutting, on Oct. 9, by special request of the program committee, read his paper on "The Prophet for the Times."

Providence, Trinity Union Church.—On Sunday, Sept. 24, the Sunday-school of this great church held its annual "rally day" exercises, a special feature of which was the roll call of the entire school. The attendance was 634. Mr. George W. Smith is superintendent. The second annual "recognition day" of the church was held, Oct. 8, and was a memorable occasion. The auditorium was elaborately decorated with choice flowers and foliage suggestive of autumn. In the selection of music the program was with special reference to the aged and infirm people who were present in large numbers. The pastor, Rev. Andrew J. Coultas, proved himself a "son of consolation" to these people in a beautiful sermon on the happy theme, "In Port," based upon the psalmist's words: "So he bringeth them unto their desired haven." Invitations were extended to the inmates of all the old people's homes in the city, and many from them were present, notably from the Old Men's Home. Aged members of the church were brought in carriages. Invalids came in wheeled chairs, and some were carried in chairs in the arms of the brethren of the church. To each through the thoughtfulness of the pastor was presented a little poem on a folded souvenir card. The first page contained a cut of Trinity Union Church; the second page a three-stanza poem, "In Port," written by Mr. Coultas; the third, appropriate selections of Scripture arranged so that the first letter of each when read down made the sentiment, "In Port;" and the last page bore a very good likeness of the pastor. In the evening an old fashioned love-feast, celebrated with the elements, closed a day of rare delight. To crown the efforts of the day three persons began the Christian life.

Providence Methodist Social Union.—The October meeting was held in the Mathewson St. Church and was an open meeting. All the Methodists of the city were invited. Light refreshments were served. At the business meeting following, new officers were elected for the ensuing year. Mr. Hancock, of Trinity Union Church, the newly-elected president, was introduced by President Bailey, and the former in a brief address accepted the honor conferred and asked for the help of all in advancing the Social Union even beyond its present success. Rev. S. M. Dick, Ph. D., pastor of Mathewson St. Church, read a paper on "The Church: Her Methods and the Masses." The essayist took the ground that the church of today was of necessity an institutional one, whether conscious of it or not. He gave a broad definition to "institutional," and held that the church of the beginning of this century was properly revivalistic; and while repentance and regeneration are thought to belong exclusively to such a method, they are nevertheless an essential idea in the modern church, the difference being in the method employed to attain the result aimed at, namely, the regeneration of society. Dr. Dick contended that the results of the past century had been too meagre because the method had been unphilosophical and individualized. The life of the church should be infused into the life of the community by bringing all the life and power of the church into immediate contact with the social organism. He contended that the church is an organism, and not an organization. He anticipated an objection that might be urged: The life of the church must not be degraded to accommodate the world-life, but the latter must be elevated to the former in its standards.

Providence, Hope St. Church.—The pastor, Rev. Rennetta C. Miller, is abundant in labors. He has projected a lecture course which begins next week. The lecture course committee in its announcement promises the following talent: Oct. 18, Rev. Elliot F. Studley, Mansfield, Mass., subject, "The Yankee Nation;" Nov. 8, Rev. Charles S. Davis, East Providence, "Pilgrim Land" (stereopticon); Nov. 28, musical entertainment by local talent, Mrs. Laura Pratt, church organist; Dec. 20, Rev. Rennetta C. Miller, pastor, "Oliver Wendell Holmes;" Jan. 24, the "Cantata of Joseph," under the direction of Mrs. Pratt and J. Irving Davis; the course concluding with an Old Folks' Concert, under the direction Mr. George F. Snow, on Feb. 14.

Pawtucket, First Church.—A series of meetings have been in progress for a fortnight, and with good results. The pastor, Rev. Chas. W. Holden, has been assisted by neighboring pastors. Mr. Holden gave a series of Bible readings on "The Holy Spirit" which were much enjoyed. This five years' pastorate is closing with regret manifest on every side.

Pawtucket, Thomson Church.—Rev. W. Lenoir Hood, the pastor, has just begun a series of revival services in which he will be assisted by near-by pastors.

Woonsocket.—The concluding services of the week's celebration of the sixty-fifth anniversary of this church occurred Oct. 8. Bishop Mallalieu preached in the morning, addressed the young people in the afternoon, and spoke at the evening gospel service. The *Reporter*, in speaking of the morning sermon, says: "Bishop Mallalieu

"MOTHER'S NOTIONS"

Good for Young People to Follow

"My little grandson often comes up to show me how large the muscles of his arms are.

"He was a delicate child, but has developed into a strong, healthy boy, and Postum Cereal Food Coffee has been the principal factor.

"I was induced to give him the Postum coffee because of my own experience with it.

"I am sixty years old, and have been a victim of nervous dyspepsia for many years. Have tried all sorts of patent medicines and had treatment from many physicians, but no permanent relief came. I believe nervous dyspeptics suffer more than other sick people, as they are affected mentally as well as physically.

"I used to read the Postum Cereal advertisements every week in our paper. At first I gave but little attention to them, thinking it was a fraud like so many I had tried, but finally something was said in one of the advertisements that made me conclude to try it. I was very particular to have it prepared strictly according to directions, and use good rich cream. It was very nice indeed, and about bedtime I said to the members of the family that I believed I felt better. One of them laughed and said, 'That's another of mother's notions,' but the notion has not left me yet.

"I continued to improve right along after leaving off coffee, and taking Postum Cereal Food Coffee, and now after three years' use I feel so well that I am almost young again. I know Postum was the cause of the change in my health and I cannot say too much in its favor. I wish I could persuade all nervous people to use it. I have no objections to your using my name, if it will do good to even one sufferer." Mrs. M. L. Turner, 2619 Capitol Ave., Omaha, Neb.

preached a sermon that was at once so forcible in the directness of its appealing eloquence, and so rugged and homely in its informality, that the large congregation showed the energized sensitiveness of a revival prayer-meeting, and proved by frequent fervid 'Amens' that the 'old-fashioned' features of Methodist meetings are not all gone by." A generous abstract of both morning and evening discourses is to be found in the *Reporter*. The pastor, Rev. Lewis Bates Codding, is continuing the effort so well begun in anniversary week, and the results cannot fail to be of great benefit to the church.

Providence, Asbury Memorial Church. — The Epworth League, under the leadership of President Everett Horton, has become an efficient helper in the temporal as well as spiritual work of the church. Recently the League and Ladies' Social Circle decorated and beautified the parlor which they use in common. All the spiritual meetings of the League are also held in this large parlor of the church. The deaconess, Mrs. Radford, has proven herself to be a wise and valuable worker in this field. Her canvass of the streets in the immediate vicinity of the church has given exact data on which to estimate. Valuable facts are already at hand.

K. RL.

New Bedford District

Provincetown, Centre Church. — Rev. W. I. Ward, the pastor, has not been able to occupy the pulpit for several Sundays. Rev. E. B. Hinckley preached one Sunday, and Prof. D. L. Sharp, of Boston University, two. Mr. Ward is now on the road to recovery.

Cottage City. — The local church did not backslide during the camp-meeting, but held its own. The social meetings are now steadily gaining in interest and power. There were several conversions during the summer. The benevolences are receiving the pastor's careful attention, with encouraging results. At the annual business meeting of the Epworth League Judge E. B. Eldredge was elected president. Rev. R. M. Wilkins is pastor.

Cataumet. — Through the efforts of the pastor, Rev. W. D. Woodward, money has been raised to repaint the church. Work will be begun at once.

L. S.

Norwich District

Tolland. — Rev. W. T. Johnson, of the East Maine Conference, has been transferred to this Conference and stationed over the historic church at Tolland. Mr. Johnson is a brother of Rev. S. F. Johnson, pastor of the church at Bourne, Mass., and comes to us in exchange for a recent transfer out.

SCRIPTUM.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE

Bangor District

Alton, Argyle and *West Oldtown.* — The presiding elder always has a cordial reception on this charge, and finds much courage and good cheer. Rev. S. M. Small is spending his fifth year with this people, and we judge it is his best. Pastor and people are sad that so soon there will be a change.

Atkinson and *Sebec.* — Things are progressing here. Rev. W. A. Meservey is getting the work well in hand. The parsonage looks nice with its new coat of paint and new windows, and is a very pleasant home.

Bangor, First Church. — The fall season opens well with this church. The Christian Endeavor Society has changed its costume and now appears in the dress of an Epworth League. We think it is very becoming in a Methodist church. We think, also, that it suits the people, and that the society will grow. The Junior League is flourishing under the direction of Mrs. Hattie Church, who seems to have been made for such work. All other departments of work are in good condition, well organized and vigorously pushed. We look for a good old-fashioned revival here in the near future. Rev. H. E. Foss is much beloved by all.

Bangor, Grace Church. — Rev. J. M. Frost, the pastor, has just returned from a much-needed and well-earned outing in the Mt. Katahdin forests. We judge game abounded. A pastor well-browned, with smiling face, and a venison supper are some of the fruits of this vacation. His pulpit was supplied during his absence by Rev. G. G. Winslow, the presiding elder, and Prof. J. F. Haley. A good interest was manifested, and all goes well. There have been some conversions of late. We hope for an outpouring.

Brownville and *Henderson.* — Rev. E. S. Burrell is patiently prosecuting his work here, and we trust an impression is being made which will be lasting. He preaches well, is abundant in labors, and ought to succeed on this field. May the Lord give him a great revival! — which would change things exceedingly.

Caribou. — The people here are rejoicing over the liquidation of a long-standing church debt. It is now buried never to be resurrected. The Sunday school is flourishing under the superintendency of Mr. John Garden, who is the right man in the right place, supported by an excellent band of teachers. The Junior League, under the direction of Mrs. Inez Gerry, is putting on new strength. The Epworth League is doing well, and the work in the village was never more hopeful. A union church is being built in the Irving neighborhood and another has been built at Woodland, the latter the gift of Mr. Barnum. We regret that this good man should die before the dedication of his church. Rev. W. A. McGraw is the happy pastor, and directs the work with tact and wisdom.

Carmel and *Levant.* — The Ministerial Association convened at Carmel, Oct. 9-11. Eleven ministers were present and an excellent program, ably and interestingly treated, made the occasion very pleasant to pastors and people. Rev. M. Kearney is doing good work and is a faithful pastor. We think there are better days for Carmel and Levant. The serious sickness of Mr. Benjamin Robinson, a loyal and faithful stand-by of the church for many years, causes great sorrow. We trust the sickness is not unto death.

Danforth. — Good congregations greet the pastor, the Sunday schools are in a prosperous condition, finances are well in hand, and the pastor, Rev. I. W. Wharff, is held in high esteem. A good revival is in order.

Limestone. — The new parsonage is a thing of beauty and convenience and the building committee are to be especially commended and congratulated on account of the cheapness as well as the excellence of the structure. As the pastor, Rev. W. T. Anderson, will remain with his wife's mother through the winter, the building will be rented to an outside party. The work is prospering here and the pastor is highly esteemed.

Lincoln. — Work is progressing rapidly upon a new parsonage, very much needed in this place. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Johonnett, came near being turned into the streets, but in a few weeks will move into this cozy home. He works hard, for a small salary, and deserves the esteem as well as sympathy of all his brethren. The work is prospering.

Mapleton. — The debt on the church, which has been standing for years, is nearly all provided for, and will soon be a thing of the past. Some time in January is set for its canceling. Rev. C. W. Wallace, the pastor, has persistently pursued this matter until he sees the end. All other work is carefully looked after. The church edifice hes just received a new coat of paint and looks fine.

Mattawamkeag. — A letter from the pastor, Rev. D. R. Pierce, states: "Ten were converted during our recent meetings, and we are looking for more." Evangelist Johnson has been with him, and did excellent work. Finances were never before in so good a condition. We are glad for this people and the town.

Moro and *Smyrna.* — Not only is a new parsonage going up, but salvation is coming down. Quite a number have already been converted, and the good work still goes on. If the strength

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of the pastor, Rev. C. A. Goodwin, only holds out, a great work of grace will be seen here. The parsonage will soon be ready for occupancy. Mr. Solomon Bates, the old veteran at Moro, still lives, and is as loyal and devoted as ever, which ensures prosperity on this part of the charge.

Newport. — A great and grievous sorrow came to this charge in the death of their beloved pastor, Rev. C. E. Springer. Rev. Mr. Hoisington, formerly of New Hampshire Conference, was secured to supply for the pastor a few weeks, and the people were so well pleased with the service that the quarterly conference unanimously requested his continuance until Conference. Mrs. Springer still remains in town and occupies the home. She will probably go to her daughter in Ohio.

Oldtown. — A telegram from the pastor, Rev. C. L. Banghart, reads: "Debt all wiped out. Hallelujah!" to which we heartily respond, "Amen!" Another $1,200 debt gone. The people, who have given heroically, and the pastor, who has worked grandly, are deserving of congratulations and commendation. A few more Isaac Terrills, and there would be no more church debts. We have great hopes for the future of this church. They are doing well.

E. H. B.

Rockland District

China. — This church has been supplied during the summer by Rev. F. H. Jones. He is now in evangelistic work. Our people are anxious for his return.

North and *East Vassalboro.* — Rev. E. S. Gahan is much enjoyed as a preacher, and is putting vigorous work into all departments. General satisfaction prevails. The parsonage stable at North Vassalboro is to be shingled, also the chapel at East Vassalboro.

Camden. — We recently had the pleasure of a chat with Presiding Elder Day of the Bucksport District, who was enjoying a few days of rest at this delightful resort. He is vigorous and happy. He preached here Oct. 8, greatly to the satisfaction of his old parishioners.

Bangor. — Being called here to attend the Conference Church Extension Board, we had a pleasant hour with Presiding Elder Boynton of the Bangor District. He is full of labor and hope.

Randolph. — Oct. 16-18 the Augusta and Rockland Districts held a joint association with this and the Gardiner church. Nearly forty preachers were present, several of whom were accompanied by their wives. Laymen and interested visitors were in attendance from different charges. An excellent spirit pervaded the gathering. Some of the topics, such as "Origin of Sin" and "Divine Healing," elicited vigorous discussion. Present conditions are giving birth to some strong debaters. Good material is not wanting on these two districts. The sermons and addresses were of a high order. Rev. F. E. White preached helpfully on love, giving a clear and interesting exposition of 1 Cor. 13. Rev. G. D. Lindsay's sermon, contrasting the characters of Abraham and Lot, was of marked interest and profit. Rev. William Wood spoke with force and discretion on the great issue of temperance. Dr. Smith Baker's address to preachers was worthy of being reckoned among the best. Delightful entertainment was provided by both churches. This joint session was a success, and we hope for another. Credit is due Rev. Albert Lewis and Rev. Albert Hanscom for a pleasant and profitable gathering. Aside from business matters, why may we not have a joint session of the two Conferences?

At this meeting it was resolved to send a communication to Bishop Ninde urging that at the General Cabinet meeting of the Epworth League the office of General Secretary be made vacant either by the resignation of Dr. Schell or by vote of the General Cabinet.

Pittston. — Plans for putting the church upon a good foundation have been made and some funds raised, but work will not commence before another season. Congregations are quite large, and general lines of work moving well. A revival spirit pervades the services. Some of the benevolences have been raised and other finances are well in hand. Mr. Berkeley is doing faithful work, and we expect good fruitage.

Whitefield. — Here is a problem hard to solve. There is not religious sentiment in the entire town sufficient to half support one minister, while there is work enough for two. If it were not for the "faithful few," no services would be held.

Dresden. — The old parsonage, nearly a half-mile from the church, has been sold. Old pastors and their families will rejoice at the news. A home will be built or purchased in the village near the church. Already an offer has been made for a desirable place. A few hundred dollars will cover the extra outlay. This will not only be a convenience, but will increase the influence of the pastor's family. They will be among people. Rev. T. A. Hodgdon and his church are to be congratulated. Everything is moving well.

Wiscasset. — The pastor, Rev. B. G. Seaboyer, and his wife have enjoyed a vacation in Massachusetts. Revival services are being held at Lowelltown with promise of good results. Mr. Seaboyer preaches at Westport occasionally. Funds are being raised to complete repairs on the parsonage. The catechism is being used in the Sunday-school. Improvements are to be made in the vestry.

Woolwich. — Congregations are good, and spiritual interest improving. The benevolences are being raised. Rev. F. W. Towle has lost his horse. She was injured last winter in an accident. Mrs. Towle has been very ill, but is now out of danger and gaining rapidly. Jennie has entered "Bates."

Georgetown. — Thirty dollars have been expended for Sunday-school books. The claim is paid to date. The church property is to be insured.

Arrowsic. — The church looks well in its new coat of white. Nine were baptized and received to membership during October. Average at class, 19. We have not seen the work in so good a condition during our six years.

Sheepscot. — Congregations are increasing, prayer-meetings are improving, and there seems to be a general waking up. Two have been baptized, one received to membership, and one on probation. An Old Folks' day and a Harvest day were greatly enjoyed by large audiences. Benevolences are being raised, and the salary is paid a month in advance on all parts of the charge. A kitchen has been built under the church, a book-case made for the Sunday-school library, a range placed in the parsonage, and new blinds on the outside. Mr. Morris is working hard and having a good time.

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MAINE CONFERENCE

Portland District

Sanford. — Rev. A. K. Bryant held tent-meetings during the summer across the river. The results were gratifying in the training of some of his people in evangelistic work and the conversion of five souls. Over $300 has been raised this year for repairs. Ten new pews have recently been placed in the church, adding much to the beauty of the room. The church is now one of the most convenient and attractive of the smaller ones of the district.

Alfred. — The pastor, Rev. D. R. Ford, is much encouraged by the increasing interest shown

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among the young people. Congregations are increasing.

Peak's Island, Portland. — Several families are moving to the city for the winter and some permanently, somewhat affecting an already weak church, but the pastor and people have much courage and are hoping for a good work this winter. The Christian Endeavor Society is taking on new life. One excellent step in advance is a pledge to support the class-meeting.

Kittery, Second Church. — Rev. Geo. C. Andrews has started a weekly class for systematic Bible study, which already numbers 46, and will probably increase.

Kennebunkport. — Rev. C. E. Bean, who has been very sick, is slowly recovering. Rev. L. H. Bean has been able to carry on the work alone.

Old Orchard. — On pleasant Sundays the old chapel is well filled morning and evening. The Epworth League is doing good work, especially in the department of Mercy and Help. The new church is nearing completion, and will probably be dedicated early in December. The cost will be about $5,000. Of this amount over $4,000 have been subscribed. There is yet opportunity for friends to help. The new bell has arrived. It is the gift of Mrs. Plummer, of South Berwick.

Saco. — The pastor, Rev. E. C. Strout, is slowly improving in health. His brethren are faithfully carrying on the work. The church is being painted on the outside, the money being raised by the ladies. The Sunday-school has increased its membership during the last quarter over fifty, mostly in the kindergarten class. Thorough preparations are being made for the Epworth League Convention, relieving the pastor of anxiety. His return to his pulpit will be appreciated.

Pleasantdale, First Church. — Rev. F. A. Leitch and his people have been holding extra meetings for seven weeks, up to Oct. 28, determined to persevere till victory came. Their faith has been honored, and a genuine revival is in progress. One evidence is that on a recent Sabbath $45 was easily raised for current expenses without resorting to the usual method of giving two or three bean suppers.

West Scarboro. — Important improvements have been made in the church. Former pastors who may visit here will miss the stove-funnels that stretched the length of the church and united over the pulpit. Payments are being regularly made on the parsonage debt.

E. O. T.

Lewiston District

Resolutions adopted at the annual session of the Lewiston District Ministerial Association, Lewiston, Me., Oct. 23-25:—

We, the members of the Lewiston District Ministerial Association of the Maine Conference, believe that the church should maintain a reputation for high honor and ethical righteousness. We are grieved and humiliated by the action of Rev. E. A. Schell, General Secretary of the Epworth League, in using his official position in violation of strict business integrity, for his personal gain; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That we petition the General Cabinet of the Epworth League to take such action as shall bring about his resignation, and thus rid the church of the scandal which his further continuation in office involves.

2. That we earnestly request Bishop Ninde to use his influence to have the meeting of the General Cabinet — which we understand has been revoked — held and prompt action taken.

3. That we commend Rev. Dr. Parkhurst for his fearlessness in exposing this "serious official wrong," and thank him for the service he has rendered the cause, and assure him that we are in sympathy with him in his purpose to purify the church from official unrighteousness.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE

Concord District

Badly Damaged. — The presiding elder's plan for the third quarter looks as if it had been struck by lightning. In order to accommodate several folks who felt they must get married, and desired this man for the special service, and also to help brethren who wanted a change of date for good reasons, more alterations have been made than ever before in one quarter. By this we went to Colebrook and South Columbia, Oct. 10 and 11; to West Thornton and Ellsworth the 14th and 15th in place of 28th and 29th. Go to Stark, West Milan and Milan the 28th and 29th in place of Nov. 11 and 12; to Gilford and Laconia, First Church, Nov. 11 and 12 in place of Oct. 14 and 15. It is part of our business to accommodate as to time if it can be done.

South Columbia. — Good reports are given of this charge. Rev. A. H. Drury is diligent in his work. The pastor's claim is nearly paid to date. They surprised the presiding elder by paying him his claim in full for the year — the first charge to be guilty of such a thing thus far. Revival work is to be pushed. An Epworth League has been organized that starts off well.

Colebrook. — Progress is indicated in the work here, especially in material things. In addition to what has been done, a new pulpit suit and an altar rail are to be put in. The money is all subscribed, and most of it is in the bank to pay the bill. These things have been ordered, and will soon be in place. The claim is nearly paid to date, and the Epworth League promises good things.

Weirs. — The summer company is all gone and the congregation has come to its normal size. An excellent spirit prevails, and they are hopeful of good results.

Lakeport. — There is a gain here in the attendance, and an improvement in the spirit of the meetings. Special services have been held, and at least two have said they desired to be Christians. Rev. J. R. Dinsmore is intending to push the work with all his energy.

Bow and Bow Mills. — Rev. Elihu Snow, being so close at hand, has consented to take this work

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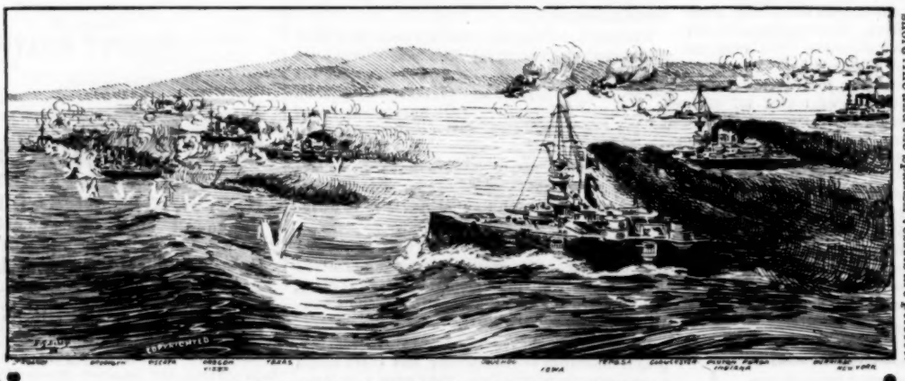
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for the rest of the year. This will be very gratifying to the people.

Gilford. — The new man to take the place of Rev. C. H. Fisher is Rev. George Robinson, from Chattanooga, Tenn. He has come to us from the Episcopal Church, being a fully ordained clergyman of that denomination. He united with our church at Plymouth, and was duly recognized by the quarterly conference. He feels drawn to our ministry, and will seek a place among us at the next session of the New Hampshire Conference. He has made an excellent impression upon the people here. He not only finds himself among a good people, but has that prince of helpers, Rev. S. P. Heath, who will be an excellent schoolmaster to train him in Methodist manners and customs. Blessed is the pastor who has such an assistant as this — ready with help, kindly in his spirit, inspiring as a listener, and never hurting the influence of the pastor in the community by unfriendly criticisms.

Laconia, First Church. — This church is expected to be ready for the reopening about Nov. 2. It will be presented at that time, with its steel ceiling, frescoed walls, hard-wood floor, and general good looks. There will be little, if any, debt. A vigorous revival campaign is to be inaugurated as soon as the church is ready.

League Convention Notes. — It looked like an adjourned session of the Annual Conference. Nearly fifty of the preachers were present. Others wanted to be, but could not.

It was a wonderful meeting. The committee for next year must work hard to keep up with it, and the place to do better in the entertainment furnished.

All were sorry not to see and hear Dr. Crane, who was detained by the death of his mother; but Dr. Pickles was a splendid substitute.

Every church ought to hear "Culture and Power," by Rev. E. H. Hughes. It would help preachers and people.

The Seminary Hall was filled to hear Dr. Buckley. All were delighted. B.

Manchester District

The following officers for the Manchester District Epworth League were elected at Tilton, Oct. 5: President, R. S. Pollard, Newport; vice-presidents, Rev. C. C. Garland, Nashua, E. H. Outler, Lebanon, Wm. Henderson, Manchester, Mrs. Stevens, Grasmere; superintendent Junior work, Mrs. Wm. Ramsden, Newport.

Keene. — Rev. and Mrs. M. C. Pendexter, of Grace Church, were agreeably surprised at the parsonage, Monday evening, Oct. 16, by about sixty of their parishioners, the occasion being their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. Mr. Pendexter was at the church, and was sent for with the message that a couple awaited him at home. Thinking he was to perform a marriage ceremony, he hastened to the parsonage, where he was confronted by a houseful of friends. The evening passed very pleasantly in a social way and with singing, and the couple were presented twenty-five beautifully polished silver dollars, on behalf of their friends present, by Mrs. Wm. P. Chamberlain, whose speech met with a happy response on the part of the pastor.

Chesterfield. — The new pastor, Rev. Mr. Lowell, seems an earnest worker for the Master, and the church attendance has largely increased of late. The Sunday evening prayer-meeting is held at the church.

Munsonville. — Pastor Wadsworth reports good interest in his charge. He is also holding a Sunday afternoon service at 4 o'clock at *South Stoddard*, with good interest. G. W. N.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE

Springfield District

Springfield Preachers' Meeting. — On Monday, Oct. 23, twenty-four ministers assembled to listen to a paper on the topic, "Best Revival Methods: How shall We Reach the Unsaved?" by Rev. W. H. Dockham. The paper was exceedingly interesting — bright, attractive, humorous, even witty in some of the terms of expression, while pre-eminently and intensely earnest. It evoked earnest discussion of its own contents and of the theme. Rev. Dr. George B. Smyth, president of our Anglo-Chinese College in Foochow, was present, and addressed the meeting briefly.

Springfield, Trinity. — Rev. A. C. Skinner preached to the aged ones of the congregation, Oct. 15, on the "Blessing of Old Age." On Oct. 8 the attendance at the Bible school was 269, with six new members. The average attendance in September, 1898, was 233; while for the corresponding month in 1899 it was 265. The church now numbers over 700 full members and probationers — a net gain of about sixty during the present pastorate.

Holyoke Highlands. — The church, under the lead of Rev. O. R. Miller, pastor, is making an effort to pay off its indebtedness. Mr. Miller has two pledges of $500 each, and enough more to make about half of the $5,100 debt; all or nearly all being conditioned on raising the whole amount.

Holyoke, Appleton St. — Rev. H. L. Wriston, the pastor, has been holding "pentecostal services" — with what result the writer does not know.

East Longmeadow. — The annual harvest supper and sale was largely attended and very successful. The work on the charge is moving well. The benevolent collections show a good increase. Bishop Mallalieu's call for special services was heeded on Oct. 4, the day suggested in the call. Rev. W. T. Hale is the faithful pastor.

Monson. — The annual "harvest concert" of the Sunday-school — the only one held in the town this autumn — occurred on the evening of Oct. 15, with the various exercises by the children and young ladies well rendered before a large and appreciative audience. The next evening members of the Sunday-school, League and church, with other friends, gave to Mr. E. J. Osborn, who is chorister of the Sunday-school, president of the League, a member of the church choir, and a steward, a surprise at his home on Main St. The evening was spent in a social manner, and, in behalf of the company, Mr. Geo. L. Keeney presented Mr. Osborn a fine Morris chair in token of their appreciation of his usefulness in various departments of church work.

Warren. — Rev. A. L. Howe, well supported by members of the church, is said to be working night and day, determined to have a revival. Sept. 17 was observed as "rally day" in this church, and on this day was the beginning of a series of revival meetings which lasted a month and were of great benefit to the church. The membership in general was quickened to new life; and as a natural result there were a number of conversions. The people and their minister feel that this is only the beginning of the fall and winter campaign, and they propose that the Sunday evening services, especially, shall be seasons of revival power. All services are well attended. The Sunday evening congregations are larger than for years, and much exceed in numbers the entire membership of the church. This is due largely to the faithful preaching of the pastor.

South Hadley Falls. — Rev. John Mason, the pastor, is popular — not because he courts popularity, but because he does his duty and the people recognize him as a manly Christian. He is a careful man, with a good spirit in his work among his people. There is a deepening interest in religious things.

Shelburne Falls. A good convention of the "Greenfield Group" was held here on Sept. 26. Revs. Morse, L. I. Holway, F. M. Pickles, Townsend, Hinchliffe, and Shatto had part, besides a number of laymen and women. Mr. Pickles spoke on "A Trip to Alaska;" Mr. Townsend gave "Word Pictures of the Indianapolis Convention;" and Mr. Shatto told "How to Make Potent the Latent Forces of the Epworth League." Dr. Knowles conducted "an old-time Methodist love-feast." As we have named the ministers who participated, it is only fair to name the others; they were Messrs. Geo. W. Baker, Geo. H. Carpenter, C. W. Gray, and Mrs. Rev. W. E.

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Morse, Mrs. Lena Donelson, Miss Ella L. Townsend, and Miss M. Louise Walker

Feeding Hills. — At the quarterly conference, held on Sept. 28, the building committee were authorized to close the contract for building a new church. H.

Boston District

Boston, Winthrop St. Church. — A little more than a year ago the Winthrop Street Church incurred a debt of $1,700 in making greatly needed improvements in the church property. On Sunday morning, Oct. 29, the pastor, Rev. George Skene, D. D., asked the congregation for a Twentieth Century thank-offering, and in a short time the entire $1,700 was subscribed.

Dorchester St., South Boston. — The board of trustees of this church, at a meeting held last week, passed a series of resolutions appreciative of the late Robert H. Barham, and extending sympathy to the bereaved family.

Upton. — After a campaign of two weeks at Hopkinton, the "Singing Brigade" of the Salvation Army returned to Upton, Oct. 9, for a farewell week. The interest seemed to be greater than during the former meetings in September, and souls were saved at every service, twenty-eight being converted or reclaimed during the week. Speaking of the final service on Sunday evening, the *Milford Journal* of the 16th said: "It marked the close of the most remarkable campaign in God's behalf ever experienced in five weeks in town, and was attended by an assembly which crowded the place to the doors. Seventy-eight souls are numbered among the saved as a result." Oct. 15 was observed as "rally day" in the Sunday-school, and resulted in an increase in attendance over the previous Sunday of nearly fifty per cent. Rev. W. M. Crawford is pastor. W.

Worcester, Trinity. — On last communion day, 19 were admitted to the church — 1 by baptism, 3 on probation, and 15 by letter. A. B. F. Kinney presided over a meeting to consider plans for raising the debts on the various Methodist churches of the city. The sum to be raised is placed at $72,000 and a committee from each church will receive the contributions for this purpose. November 2 is to be a special day of prayer, asking a blessing on the revival services expected to be held during the month. The quarterly conference of Trinity passed resolutions concerning the verdict of the Board of Control to the effect that Secretary Schell was found guilty of "serious official wrong," demanding that the Board either establish his innocence or "depose him." The officers of the Junior League for the coming six months are: President, William Wharton; vice-presidents, Florence Osborne, James Ladd, Stanley Barker, Charles Warden; secretary, Clifford Northrop; treasurer, Mildred King.

Four lectures have been arranged, to begin November 6. The auxiliary of the W. F. M. S. met at the home of Mrs. T. W. Shekleton. Great interest was manifested. The Epworth League held its meeting and gave a musical program, followed by a social. The Ladies' Circle have met and decided on holding a fair. The church is considering omitting all Sunday services except morning, evening, and Sunday-school, possibly putting the latter in the afternoon. The pastor, Dr. King, presided at the Ministerial League, where the topic for discussion was practical issues.

Grace. — This week will see the new heating apparatus in place. Heat and ventilation are to be combined under one system. With all the improvements and repairs, this church will be one of the prettiest as well as one of the most comfortable in this city. A course of lectures is being planned and will be started early in the season. This church has inaugurated suppers Saturday night for the good of the many clerks who cannot spare time to go to their homes for a meal and return to their work. Much is hoped from this new venture. It is undecided whether this church will take any part in the Twentieth Century offering, as the repairs and extra expenses are taking all the people feel able to give just now. Dr. Brady is to give a series of lectures on "Song," seven in number, beginning Nov. 13. QUIS.

Cambridge District

Auburndale. — On Sunday morning, Oct. 22, Rev. L. T. Townsend, D. D., preached a powerful sermon on the "Permanence of Character" to a large and appreciative audience. The singing by the male quartet, under the direction of Mr. Walter Worth, was peculiarly appropriate and impressive. The church is prosperous, and the pastor is full of good works and well-beloved by all.

Marlboro. — A delightful musicale was given at the parsonage on Thursday evening, Oct. 26. A unique feature was a story entitled, "A Musical Experiment and How it Succeeded," which was written for the occasion by Miss Sarah G. Pomeroy, daughter of the pastor. The piece was written to accompany a suite of musical compositions by Carl Bohm, and was interspersed with piano selections played with fine effect by Misses Tooker and Boynton, of Hyde Park. Other selections, both vocal and instrumental, were finely rendered by local talent. An enjoyable social followed the program.

West Fitchburg. — The Epworth League, which was composed, for the most part, of elderly people, has been reorganized, and is now a young people's society. They have a fourfold increase in attendance, and have already turned over $25 to the church treasury. A large class has just graduated from the Junior League into the Epworth League. Oct. 8 was observed as "Old People's day." It was also Rally Sunday for the Bible school, with an attendance of 200 at the session and 500 present at the concert in the evening. Steam heat is being put into the church at an expense of $500, and a new barn is in process of construction for the benefit of the pastor's horse, and as a place for storage. Miss Mary A. Danforth delivered a stirring address, on the 18th, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Rev. L. W. Adams is the pastor.

Lynn District

Melrose. — The "rally day" attendance of the Sunday-school was 598. Seventeen new scholars were enrolled. This month 22 have been received by the pastor, Dr. J. M. Leonard, into full membership from probation, and 5 by letter. Eight were baptized.

Lynn, St. Paul's. — On Wednesday evening, Oct. 18, the retiring pastor, Rev. T. Corwin Watkins, D. D., and his family were given a farwell reception. The elaborate decorations transformed into a veritable fairy-land the vestry and parlors, which were crowded in every part by the people. After they had all taken the pastor and his family by the hand, Mr. Geo. E. Bennett, in behalf of the church and congregation, presented the pastor and his wife with an elegantly carved, golden oak sideboard, with French plate glass mirror. An entertainment followed, under the direction of Mrs. A. C. Nichols. During the last week every member of the pastor's family was presented with some beautiful gift by some organization in the church. On Sunday morning, Oct. 22, the new pastor, Rev. R. C. T. McKenzie, preached a fine sermon, and in the evening Rev. A. E. Withey and wife, who have been for ten years in missionary work in Africa, delivered addresses under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. W.

C M

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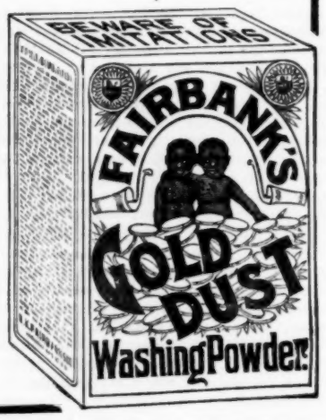

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CHURCH REGISTER

HERALD CALENDAR

Portland Dist. Ep. League Convention at Saco, Nov. 8

POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES

Emma G. Randall, 73 Congress St., Portland, Me.
Rev. J. P. Chadbourne, West Medway, Mass.

W. F. M. S. — The monthly meeting of the Executive Board will be held in the Committee Room, Wednesday, Nov. 15 (instead of the 8th), at 10 a. m.
A. W. Phinney, Rec. Sec.

VERMONT CONFERENCE W. H. M. S. — The annual meeting will be held in Grace Church, Bradford, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 8 and 9. A report from the meeting of the General Board of Managers, lately held at Pittsburg, Pa., will be given by the Conference corresponding secretary. The address on Thursday evening will be given by Prof. Harriette J. Cooke, of the Boston Medical Mission.

Round-trip tickets on Central Vermont and Montpelier & Wells River railroads. Free entertainment. One delegate for each twenty members or fraction thereof. Send names to Mrs. Jessie Gates, Bradford.
Mrs. E. C. Elmer, Conf. Cor. Sec.

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MARRIAGES

PUTNEY — HALL — In Southbridge, Mass., Oct. 18, by Rev. C. H. Hanaford, Newton E. Putney and Nellie M. Hall, both of Southbridge.

SMITH — STICKNEY — In Gorham, N. H., Oct. 10, by Rev. W. Canham, William J. Smith, of Somerville, Mass., and Eulia Stickney, of Jackson, N. H.

ELWELL — LONGWAY — Also, by the same, Oct. 16, Wm. J. Elwell, of Berlin, N. H., and Annie M. Longway, of Jefferson, N. H.

BEAN — LELAND — In Brattleboro, Vt., Oct. 11, by Rev R. F. Lowe, Dr. John H. Bean, of Sheldon, Vt., and Lucy Leland, of Johnson, Vt.

AKERS — BREWER — In Cherry Valley, Mass., Oct. 17, by Rev. F. T. George, Charles I. Akers, of Charlton City, and Etta Susan Brewer, of Cherry Valley.

LEARY — LUNT — In Hampden, Me., Oct. 21, by Rev. Wm. L. Brown, James Leary, of Bangor, Me., and Mary J. Lunt, of Hampden.

NICHOLS — DOUGLAS — In Livermore, Me., Oct. 22, by Rev. Charles W. Dane, John Nichols and Susan Douglas, both of Livermore.

YOUNG — ROBBINS — In Vassalboro (Riverside), Maine, Oct 25, at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. W. Lowell, Leslie S. Young, of Augusta, Me., and Alice M. Robbins, of Vassalboro.

W. F. M. S. — Fitchburg District W. F. M. S. will meet at Ayer, Friday, Nov. 10. Sessions at 10 and 2. Papers, business, and a report of the Branch meeting in the forenoon. Miss Clara Cushman will make the afternoon address. Basket lunch. A full attendance is desired.

Trains leave Fitchburg for Ayer at 9 and 11 07 a. m., 1 34 p. m. Returning, leave Ayer at 4 11, 5 22 and 6.10 p. m.
Mrs. L. W. Adams, Sec.

NOTICE. — The General Committee of Church Extension will meet in the First Church, Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9, at 10 a. m., and continue in session until Nov. 13.

William A. Spencer,
James M. King, } Cor. Secs.

Sleep is essential both to the tired mother and the infant. Give them both Mellin's Food and they will sleep well the whole night long.

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NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE EXAMINATIONS. — The fall examinations announced in the Conference Minutes will be held at Boston, Worcester and Springfield, Tuesday, Nov. 14, at 9 30 a. m. The examination at Boston will be held in the Committee Room, Wesleyan Building, and will be under the direction of George S. Butters; at Worcester, in Trinity Church, under the direction of Raymond F. Holway; at Springfield, in St. Luke's Church, under the direction of Charles F. Rice.
George S. Butters, Registrar.

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Frank J. Cheney.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. Gleason,
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OBITUARIES

There is a land immortal,
The beautiful of lands;
Beside its ancient portal
A silent sentry stands;
He only can undo it,
And open wide the door;
And mortals who pass through it
Are mortals nevermore.

That glorious land is heaven,
And Death the sentry grim;
The Lord, therefore, has given
The opening keys to him;
And ransomed sinners, sighing,
And sorrowful for sin,
Do pass the gate in dying,
And freely enter in.

Though dark and drear the passage
That leadeth to the gate,
Yet grace comes with the message
To souls that watch and wait;
And, at the time appointed,
A messenger comes down,
And leads the Lord's anointed
From cross to glory's crown.

—*Thomas MacKellar.*

Simonton. — Harriett Judson Baker, daughter of Jeremiah and Catharine Baker, was born in Boothbay, Me., March 13, 1849. She was converted at the age of seventeen, under the labors of Rev. C. L. Haskell, and by him was baptized and received into the church. She was united in marriage with Rev. John P. Simonton, April 25, 1871, by Rev. C. B. Dunn, presiding elder of Rockland District. After several weeks of sickness, she was transferred from her parsonage home in Ellsworth, Me., Aug. 10, 1899, to her eternal home in "a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."

Mrs. Simonton was a woman of real nobility of character. Possessed of a clear, active and well-balanced mind; a large, kind and sympathetic heart; a hopeful, cheerful and yet serious disposition; purity, sweetness and stability of character, and a deep religious experience, she was well equipped to fill the difficult station of the wife of an itinerant preacher.

Her departure is a great loss to the East Maine Conference. For more than a quarter century she was actively identified with its work, filling several important places from time to time, such as Conference secretary of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and district secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Rockland District. We shall miss her from the work, and shall sadly miss the pleasure and inspiration of her presence at the annual sessions of our Conference.

Her departure is also a great loss to our church in Ellsworth. There, as in every station where the allotments of Providence had placed her, she was an intelligent, earnest and efficient worker in the Sunday-school, the Junior League, and in all charitable and religious lines.

But great as is the loss to the Conference and church, it is still greater to the husband, children and brother, E. G. Baker of Bangor, to whom she had been for years more than a sister. To the three children — Charles, now employed in Boston; Frank, a graduate of Wesleyan University, '99, now in Connecticut; and Katherine, at the present time a member of the senior class in Wesleyan — she has been all that a mother could be. To Mr. Simonton, on whom the loss falls heaviest of all, for more than twenty-eight years she had been a true wife, a delightful companion, a wise counselor and a helpmate in the fullest sense of that term.

She loved life because, while it brought to her, as it does to many others, much of toil and care and weariness, it seemed also to abound in pleasant duties, splendid opportunities, and delightful associations. But, strong as were her attachments to life, when the end was known to be near, and visions of the eternal future were presented, she manifested the same faith in the wisdom and goodness of God which had been her anchor in every storm. With manifest regret that the ties of nature must be severed so soon, she submitted sweetly to the will of God, and without a fear turned her face heavenward, testified to the brightness of the scene, and silently ascended to the reward of a faithful life.

Funeral services were conducted at the parsonage in Ellsworth by Rev. S. L. Hanscom, of Bar Harbor, assisted by the local pastors. The remains were then taken to Rockport, where, after another appropriate service conducted by Chaplain C. A. Plumer, assisted by Rev. Mr. Evans, pastor of the Congregational Church in Camden, and Rev. Messrs. Ross, Wardwell and Pearson, they were tenderly laid to rest.

S. L. HANSCOM.

Robinson. — Mrs. Abbie P. Robinson died at her residence in Lewiston, Maine, Sept. 29, 1899. Her maiden name was Wescott, and she was born at Cape Elizabeth, Me., Nov. 4, 1816.

In 1838 she was united in marriage with William Robinson, of Durham, Me., and for many years resided in Lewiston, she and her husband being among the charter members of the Hammond St. Methodist Episcopal Church of that city. Her husband was one of the trustees of the church when he died.

In the death of this estimable woman the church and community lose one whose voice and purse were ever responsive to the work of the church and needy humanity. Her Christian life was of that positive type coupled with a sweet spirit of love and sympathy which found expression in deeds of love and philanthropy. It can be said truly of her, "Being dead, she yet speaketh."

Mrs. Robinson leaves one daughter, two grandchildren, and one sister to mourn their loss.

H. C. W.

Norton. — Mrs. Mattie Osborne, wife of Edgar F. Norton, died in South Boston, Mass., Sept. 28, 1899. She was one in a large family circle of the sons and daughters of Peleg and Lydia Osborne, and was born at East Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 7, 1855.

Her life was passed in her native town until her marriage with Mr. Norton, at Brockton, Mass., Nov. 18, 1874. She was a woman of frail strength both in heart and body, but of energetic nerve and force, of a social disposition, with good business tact and judgment. Possessed of a literary mind, her articles and poems have been read with much pleasure by her many friends.

She was of a skeptical nature from her youth, disregarding all religious beliefs until, during the pastorate of Rev. W. T. Perrin at St. John's Church, South Boston, she became so much interested, through personal visitations and interest for herself and husband, that she was induced to attend that church. Nov. 26, 1893, while going to the altar with and for the sake of her husband, her own heart was touched by the Divine Spirit and, though possessed of a strong, rebellious will, she willingly yielded herself to the gentle influence and power. From that moment her life was radically changed, and she remained a faithful, trusting disciple to the end. She was received into full membership in St. John's Church, June 3, 1894, and greatly enjoyed its privileges and the fellowship of Christian friends. She was an earnest, zealous worker in the church and Sunday-school, and especially devoted to the interests of the Epworth League, where for three years she held most acceptably the office of fourth vice-president.

Her heart was in the work, and she did her best until stricken, in September, 1898, with a fibrous cancer. Even then, she planned and wrought much good for the League. She battled bravely for her life, feeling that she had just begun to live, and desiring to do much for her Master. But her life work was over. "He called for her," and she is at rest from all the intense agony and sufferings which she had borne with a true martyr spirit for the past six months.

Funeral services were held in the church, Sept. 30, conducted by Rev. Dr. R. L. Greene, who paid a touching and loving tribute to her memory and virtues. A large number of friends were present to honor one who had lived so faithfully in their midst for the past six years. A trio of voices sweetly sang, "Gathering Home, One by One," and "Sometime We'll Understand." Floral tributes were sent from the Sunday-school class, the Epworth League and Sunday-school. The interment was at Matfield, Mass., near her native place.

The bereaved husband and her only son have the heartfelt sympathy of all their friends. Our earthly loss is her eternal gain. May the circle be unbroken in the great reunion just beyond.

F. A. K.

Eaton. — Lois Ann Eaton, the widow of J. M. Eaton, died at Williamsburg, Mass., after a very brief illness, on Monday, Oct. 2, 1899, her 90th birthday.

Her husband was for many years a local preacher in the New England Southern Conference, and during the last thirty-eight years of their married life they resided in Stafford, Conn. Since the death of her husband, nine years ago last May, Mrs. Eaton has made her home in Springfield with her son, Charles W. Eaton. She was of a cheerful, happy temperament, manifesting ever unwavering confidence in her Heavenly Father. She was deeply devoted to the church, and was an active worker in it as long as strength permitted. Until within a year of her death she was able to attend its services.

The burial took place, Oct. 4, at Stafford, Conn., and services were conducted at the grave by Rev. Charles F. Rice, D. D., pastor of St. Luke's Church, Springfield, of which church Mrs. Eaton was a member at the time of her death.

She leaves three children — Mrs. Charles W. Newell, Charles W. Eaton, and James W. Eaton, all of Springfield, Mass.

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CONSUMPTION

New Bedford District League

MRS. R. S. DOUGLASS.

The annual meeting of the New Bedford District Epworth League was held, Oct. 19, in the County St. Church, New Bedford, but the invitation and entertainment came from all the Leagues of the city. Forty-two Leagues sent 176 delegates, and beside these over two hundred visitors registered; and all this company was bountifully provided for at dinner and supper in the vestry.

The first address was by Rev. A. A. Stockdale, on the power of "Consecrated Social Influence." He said: "Young people must be won by young people;" "The attraction of sin, in the first place, is its companionship." It was full of help and suggestion. The Twentieth Century movement and the Student Missionary campaign were set clearly before the Leaguers. Rev. C. A. Crane, D. D., carried the convention enthusiastically with his address on "The American Christian." Junior work was well represented by Rev. G. A. Grant and Mrs. Smiley.

A delightful trolley ride was taken through the city and Fairhaven, with visits to the new Portuguese Mission Church — the first Methodist Episcopal Portuguese church in the world — and to the beautiful town hall and public library of Fairhaven.

The address of the evening, by Rev. Luther Freeman, was on "Continuing the Work of the Master," but the thought was the loving fatherhood of God as an inducement to young people to become Christians.

The tasteful decorations, the warm welcome, the social meeting with friends, the perfect weather, the fine chorus music of the union choir and the baritone solos by Mr. W. H. Barrett, all combined to make it an unusually enjoyable convention.

Mr. Wm. S. Davis, of Fall River, was re-elected president, and Miss Cora F. Hacking, of Fall River, secretary and treasurer.

At the evening service the committee on resolutions, after the usual form of thanks, etc., submitted this resolution, which was voted upon separately from the others and unanimously adopted: —

Resolved, That we express our sense of sorrow and shame at the "serious official wrong" which has been committed in League circles, and recently exposed; and express the hope and prayer that the great church of which the Epworth League is a promising part may in no way compromise itself by dulling its moral sense through condoning the spirit of evil; but that with charity towards all and with malice toward none it shall consecrate its talents and energies to the development of the highest ethical standards and spiritual privileges of the children of God. We trust that the meeting of the General Cabinet, soon to convene, will find some just and satisfactory way to relieve the League of its present embarrassment.

Evangelization of Our Cities

We would be glad to know how to catch the eye and stir the heart of every Methodist worker in our cities. Our immediate motive is to fix in his memory the fact that there will assemble in Philadelphia, on Nov. 23 and 24, representatives from many of our cities, in the ninth annual convention of the National City Evangelization Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For nearly a decade this union of laymen and ministers has been agitating, by conventions, by public and private discussion and through the press, the questions which centre about the theme, "The Evangelization of American Cities." The forty organizations, in as many cities, affiliated with the National Union, have contributed not only to the local interest, but to the creation of general sentiment. The members of these local societies are earnestly invited to send large delegations to this convention in Philadelphia. The Christian business men of our church as well as our Bishops and general officers are urged to arrange their engagements so as to be present during at least some part of the two days. Those who watch the signs of the times are assured that no subject more important is before Christian America today, and that this convention ought to be influential in promoting right views and vigorous action.

Information concerning the local arrangements may be obtained from C. M. Boswell, D. D., 1018 Arch St., Philadelphia. Correspondence with reference to the general work of the National Union should be directed to Mr. Horace Hitchcock, president, Detroit; Mr. Horace Benton, treasurer, Cleveland; or Rev. Frank Mason North, corresponding secretary, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

WISE FORETHOUGHT. — It is getting to be quite the custom for pastors of churches in the larger centres to request of those pastors in the smaller centres a notification of removing members, so that they may be properly looked after in their new places of residence. Why is not this notification good in all cases, whether the member goes from a smaller to a larger place, or the opposite? Some pastors are very thoughtful and wise in this matter, and always notify the interested pastor of the removal of their members. If Trinity Church, Worcester, or its pastor, can be of any service to those who come to our growing and delightful city, we stand ready and glad to render such service if the pastors or friends of such persons will notify us of their arrival. I am sure all the Methodist churches and pastors of Worcester stand in the same ready and hearty relationship to this matter that we do.

GEO. W. KING, Pastor Trinity Church.

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Bishop Foss, in presiding at a Conference a few weeks ago, said that no layman should be appointed to any office in the church who did not take some one of our church papers. This is not a new saying of his, but is newly uttered. It is true that those who are the best informed are the most efficient, other things being equal. We want our people to be efficient. Put them in the way of reading ZION'S HERALD. Our issues of the 18th and 25th of October are winning much praise. Other good issues to come.

Remember our offer is still open, from now to Jan. 1, 1901, for one year's subscription.

Boston Preachers' Meeting

Criticising the Methodist Church

Rev. C. M. Hall, of Everett, conducted the devotions. Rev. E. H. Hughes made an impressive address on "Every-day Evangelism," which will be published in full next week. Rev. E. A. Withey and wife, who have been missionaries in Africa for fourteen years, were present, and Mr. Withey spoke a few words which were heartily appreciated.

Hon. Samuel Dickie, chairman of the National Prohibition Committee, of Albion, Mich., gave an address which was witty, eloquent, impressive and convincing. He said the reason the church is not making more rapid progress is that she continues to consent to the liquor traffic. If all Christian voters were to rise and say there should be no license, they could carry the polls by storm. If the bishops, the great leaders, the pastors, would adopt the negative attitude, the traffic would cease. The liquor men have more influence than we. The politicians have found out that we are so good, so patient, so long-suffering, that they will refuse our demands as Christian citizens, and then we still go to the polls and vote for them. If the Christian voters were only as zealous and as quick to assert the Lord's cause as the saloon-keeper is his rights, the saloons would disappear in the next four years. I have a faith that a godly man can afford always to do right. I have never yet voted for a man for President or Congress who has been elected, but I do not regret any vote I ever cast. I would rather be in the majority, of course, and I would be with them tomorrow if they would only go my way. I do not say no man can be a Christian and vote with these other parties, but I do say no Christian man has any business to give aid and comfort to the parties that support the liquor traffic. I cannot view the future without alarm when I think that sturdy Christian integrity and opposition to a bad business, instead of commending a man for promotion in any of the great parties, prevents his getting any recognition. He thought the rule throughout this country was that if any splendid Republican or Democrat had been so indiscreet as to be opposed to the liquor traffic he could not get a nomination for an office because he could not command the votes. The speaker asserted that President McKinley, on his recent Western trip, was the guest, at Cincinnati, of a leading brewer, and, at Peoria, of J. B. Greenhut, the head of the whiskey trust of this country; and that at the banquet which the President attended at Chicago, he (the speaker) saw him drink four of the five kinds of wine furnished. He would not go into the canteen question, but the facts clearly justify the statement that the President could, at any time, by an order to that effect, abolish the canteen. He was not able to understand how Methodist Bishops — not all of them, but a few, for most of them were godly men — could so openly defy the confessed principles of the church relative to the liquor traffic. Bishop Fowler had strongly commended the course of the President. The official papers are not loyal to the temperance principles of the denomination.

Stirring remarks were made by Rev. W. A. Thurston, of South Boston. A committee on "Hospital Work" was appointed, consisting of Rev. E. M. Taylor, Rev. John Galbraith, Rev. Charles A. Crane, J. O. Atwood, G. F. Washburn, and five other laymen to be named by this committee.

On the evening of Oct. 27, at Gunston Institute, Washington, D. C., Miss Clara L. Church, teacher of music in the institution, was united in marriage with Mr. Emil H. Stuck, of the division of forestry in the Department of Agriculture. Rev. A. J. Church, D. D., of Baltimore, father of the bride, officiated. The ceremony took place in the parlors, which were tastefully decorated with Southern smilax, white chrysanthemums, and palms. A special feature was the procession of thirty young girls in white gowns, who entered in advance of the bride and groom and formed a semi-circle during the service. An informal reception and collation followed. The groom is a son of Mr. Heinrich Stuck, of Hamburg, Germany.

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An anti-Roberts mass meeting will be held in Tremont Temple, Thursday evening, Nov. 9. The meeting will be addressed by Dr. Josiah Strong, who is president of the National League for Social Service, and by Eugene Young, who is a grandson of Brigham Young, and a strong anti-polygamist. The supporting organizations of the mass meeting are: the Congregational Club, the Home Missionary Association, the Methodist Social Union, Woman's Home Missionary Society (Methodist), the Baptist Social Union, Woman's Baptist Social Union, the Home Missionary Union, the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., the Boston W. C. T. U., and the King's Daughters.

A Reading Course

No doubt but there are many people who would like to take up a Course of Readings for self improvement if they only knew of one of an approved plan. Fine things are said about the Bay View Reading Circle work which is just beginning its seventh year, and enrolls nearly 8,000 people. Its strong points seem to be its excellent adaptation to busy people, as well as the thorough system and the multitude of helps. Churches and young people's societies and literary clubs, will do well to look up the Bay View work. J. M. Hall, Flint, Mich., is the person to address for information.